

MUSIC - UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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ИОГАНН СЕБАСТЬЯН БАХ

(1685—1750)

ХОРОШО
ТЕМПЕРИРОВАННЫЙ
КЛАВИР

ТОМ

II

Редакция Бруно Муджеллини

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО МУЗЫКА МОСКВА 1968

Перевод с немецкого
примечаний Б. Муджеллини

Ю. АЛЕКСАНДРОВА

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Хорошо
темперированный клавесин
Вторая часть

The well tempered Clavichord
Second Book

Il clavicembalo ben temperato

Seconda Parte

Le Clavecin bien tempéré

Seconde Partie

Preludio I

Moderato (♩ = 72)

mf a guisa d'organo

sempre legatissimo

cresc.

The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamic is 'mf a guisa d'organo'. The score includes numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system introduces the instruction 'sempre legatissimo'. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system begins with the instruction 'cresc.' and ends with a final cadence. The score is a well-tempered prelude, featuring a variety of intervals and a clear harmonic structure.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is highly technical, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and complex fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece includes several dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *poco dim.* (a little less), *f* (forte), *poco rit.* (a little slower), *a tempo* (return to tempo), *p* (piano), and *p calmo* (piano, calm). The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *p* (piano).

Fuga I

Vivace (♩ = 104)

(a 3 voci)

The musical score for Fuga I, Vivace (♩ = 104), is written for three voices (a 3 voci) and piano accompaniment. The score is organized into four systems of staves. The first system shows the vocal entries with dynamics like *f* and *poco legato*. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system includes a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system shows the continuation of the fugue. Fingerings and articulation marks are provided throughout.

Тема.

Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

а) Интермедия-секвенция, движущаяся вверх, образована из отрывков темы. Повторяется в тактах 55–61.

а) Episode-sequence ascending, formed from fragments of the Theme. It is repeated in bars 55–61.

а) Episodio-progressione ascendente formato da frammenti del Tema. Si ripete nelle battute 55–61.

а) Episode par progression ascendante, composé de fragments du sujet. Il reparait dans les mesures 55 à 61.

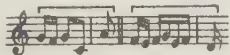
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 3. Bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings 15, 1, 3, 4. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A trill (T) is marked in the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 3, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2. Bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A trill (T) is marked in the treble staff. The tempo marking *scherzando* is present.

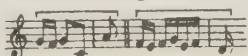
Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. Bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings 5, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 2. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Bass staff contains a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A trill (T) is marked in the treble staff. The tempo marking *mf* is present.

b) Интермедия-секвенция, движущаяся вниз, образована из следующих тематических отрывков:



b) Episode-sequence descending, formed from the following thematic fragments:



b) Episodio-progressione discendente formato dai seguenti frammenti tematici:



b) Episode par progression descendante, composé des fragments thématiques suivants:



3. 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55

p *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p*

с) Интермедия-секвенция, движущаяся вверх. Бас выведен из третьего такта темы.

д) Эта интермедия имеет в общем тот же характер, что и предыдущие.

c) Episode-sequence ascending. The Bass originates from the third bar of the Theme.

d) Another episode with the same characteristics of those preceding.

c) Episodio-progressione ascendente. Il Basso deriva dalla terza battuta del Tema.

d) Altro episodio avente gli stessi caratteri tematici dei precedenti.

c) Episode par progression ascendante. La basse dérive de la troisième mesure du sujet.

d) Nouvel épisode offrant les mêmes caractères thématiques que les précédents.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill marked 'e)'. The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic, a trill marked 'f)', and a section marked '(sotto)'. The fourth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*), a ritardando (*rit.*), a *pesante* (heavy) marking, and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Various fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout the piece.

e) Органный пункт на тонике.

f) Выделите тему. До должно быть более заметно, чем ми.

g) Свободная каденция с добавлением четвертого голоса.

e) Pedal on the Tonic.

f) Make the Theme conspicuous. The C must be more sonorous than the E.

g) Free close with a fourth voice added.

e) Pedale sulla Tonica.

f) Si dia rilievo al Tema. Il do deve aver più sonorità del mi.

g) Chiusa libera, con aggiunta di una quarta voce.

e) Pédale sur la tonique.

f) Accentuer le sujet. L'ut doit avoir plus de sonorité que le mi.

g) Termination libre avec adjonction d'une quatrième voix.

Preludio II

Allegro con brio (♩=120)

The musical score for Preludio II is written for piano and right hand. It is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time, with a tempo of Allegro con brio (♩=120). The score is divided into four systems, each containing a piano staff and a right-hand staff. The piece is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic contrasts.

System 1: The right hand begins with a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked *marc.* and *mf*. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, marked *mf*. Dynamics include *marc.*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.

System 2: The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns, marked *f*. The piano part features chords and single notes, marked *f*. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*.

System 3: The right hand has sixteenth-note runs, marked *p*. The piano part features chords and single notes, marked *p*. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.

System 4: The right hand has sixteenth-note runs, marked *marc.*. The piano part features chords and single notes, marked *marc.*. Dynamics include *marc.* and *f*.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and trills, including a trill marked 'tr' and a triplet. The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with trills and ornaments. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment. The dynamic marking *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little) is written above the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present in the bass staff. The word *dim.* (diminuendo) is written above the bass staff towards the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) is written above the bass staff. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final flourish in the treble staff.

Fuga II

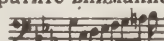
Tranquillo; nobilmente espressivo (♩ = 60)

(a 4 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия между вторым и третьим проведением темы.

b) Первая интермедия. Обратите внимание на вступление нового короткого мотива , начинающегося заимствованным из темы интервалом квинты и повторяюще-

гося позже в сопрано в обращении  в то время как тенор и альт используют интонации начала темы.

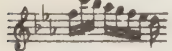


c) Надо ясно показать вступление темы.

d) Вторая интермедия. Сопрано повторяет конец темы.

a) Transition period between the first and second repetitions of the Theme.

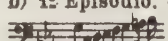
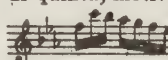
b) First episode. Observe the new, short motif  the first two notes of which have the thematic interval of a 5th and is repeated afterwards by the Soprano, inverted

 while the Tenor and Contralto suggest the beginning of the Theme: 

c) The entry of the Theme should be very distinct.

d) Second episode. The Soprano repeats the end of the Theme.

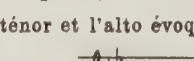
a) Periodo di unione (di transizione) fra la prima e la seconda replica del Tema

b) 1^o Episodio. Si osservi il comparire d'un nuovo, breve motivo  che nelle due prime note ha l'intervallo tematico di quinta; motivo ripetuto indi dal Soprano per moto contrario  mentre il Ten. e Contr. accennano al principio del Tema: 

c) L'entrata del Tema sia ben distinta.

d) 2^o Episodio. Il Soprano ripete la fine del Tema.

a) Période de soudure (de transition) entre la première et la seconde reprise du sujet.

b) 1^{er} épisode. On remarquera l'apparition d'un nouveau motif, très bref  dont les deux premières notes présentent l'intervalle thématique de la quinte. Ce motif est répété ensuite par le soprano, mais renversé  tandis que le ténor et l'alto évoquent le début du sujet: 

c) L'entrée du sujet bien en dehors.

d) 2^{ème} épisode. Le soprano répète la fin du sujet

- e) Стретто. Альт вступает с темой в увеличении и тенор с темой в обращении. Далее следует сейчас же второе стретто.
 f) В оригинале здесь стоит ля и ре.
 g) Надо дать почувствовать разрешение ре в до (см. примечание а) к третьей прелюдии).
 h) Новое стретто.

- e) Stretto. The Contralto answers with the Theme augmented and the Tenor with the Theme inverted. A second Stretto follows soon after.
 f) The manuscripts have A $\sharp$ and D $\sharp$.
 g) Make it clear that the D resolves on to the C. (See annotation a) to the third Prelude.)
 h) Another Stretto.

- e) Stretto. Il Contr. risponde col Tema aggravato ed il Ten. col Tema per moto contrario. Segue subito un secondo Stretto.
 f) I manoscritti hanno la $\sharp$ e re $\sharp$.
 g) Si faccia ben sentire che il re risolve sul do. (Vedi l'osservazione a) al III Preludio.)
 h) Altro Stretto.

- e) Strette. Le sujet apparaît augmenté dans l'alto, renversé dans le ténor. Une seconde strette vient aussitôt après.
 f) Les manuscrits portent la et ré naturels.
 g) Il faut que l'on entende distinctement la résolution du ré sur l'ut (V. l'observation a) au Prélude III).
 h) Nouvelle strette.

Preludio III

Andante (♩=80)

p uguale

segue

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc. a poco a poco

mf più cresc.

Allegro (♩ = 60)

marc.

f

marc.

mf

p

cresc.

a) Надо показать разрешение *ре-диез* в *до-диез*. Избегайте следующего исполнения:



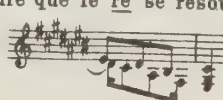
a) Make it clear that the D resolves on to the C avoiding the following reading:



a) Si faccia comprendere che il re risolve sul do, evitando la seguente esecuzione:



a) Il faut bien faire comprendre que le ré se résout sur l'ut et éviter l'exécution suivante:



Fuga III

Allegro moderato ma deciso (♩ = 66)

(a 3 Voci)

f pesante

f pesante

p

mf

Тема. Кода.

Тональный ответ.

Кода темы служит одновременно противосложением и сопровождает проведение темы во всех других голосах. В седьмом такте эта вторая половина темы (кода) изменяется следующим образом: Из этих двух различных форм коды выведена большая часть интермедий фуги.

The Coda of the Theme stands for the Counter-subject and accompanies the repetitions of the Theme in the other voices. In the seventh bar this second part of the Theme (Coda) is modified in the following manner: From these two designs of the Coda spring many episodes of the fugue.

- a) Тема в обращении.
 b) Тематический отрывок в уменьшении. Он проходит в двух верхних голосах в прямом движении, а в базе в обращении. Нечто похожее происходит в тактах 18 и 19.
 c) Проведение коды темы, здесь данной в обращении.

- a) Theme inverted.
 b) Thematic fragment in diminution repeated by the two upper parts in direct motion and by the Bass inverted. The same thing happens in bars 18 and 19.
 c) Repetition of the Coda of the Theme inverted.

La Coda del Tema fa ufficio di Controsoggetto e serve per accompagnare le ripetizioni del Tema fatte dalle altre voci. Nella settima battuta questa seconda parte del Tema (Coda) viene modificata nel modo seguente: da questi due diversi disegni della Coda hanno origine gran parte degli Episodi della Fuga.

La fin du sujet tient lieu de contre-sujet et accompagne les réponses des autres voix. A la mesure 7, cette deuxième partie du sujet (terminaison) est modifiée de la manière suivante: Ces deux formes différentes de la fin du sujet servent de base à la plupart des épisodes de la fugue.

- a) Tema per moto contrario.
 b) Frammento tematico per diminuzione che si ripete dalle due voci acute per moto retto, e nel Basso, per moto contrario. Simil caso ha luogo nelle battute 18 e 19.
 c) Ripetizione della Coda del Tema data qui per moto contrario.
 a) Réponse renversée.
 b) Fragment thématique par diminution. Les deux voix aiguës le reprennent par mouvement direct, la basse par mouvement contraire. Les mesures 18 et 19 offrent un cas semblable.
 c) Reprise de la terminaison du sujet, mais par mouvement contraire.

The musical score consists of three systems of piano music. The first system features a piano introduction with a crescendo, followed by a forte section and a decrescendo. The second system continues with a mezzo-forte section and a piano section. The third system returns to a crescendo and forte section. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings, along with detailed fingerings and articulations.

d) Интермедия, формирующаяся из характерной интонации начала темы. Фигура которая проходит сперва в сопрано, а потом в теноре, выведена из коды темы.

e) Равнозначно следующему:

f) В этой второй интермедии используются кроме начала темы (данной также в обращении и в уменьшении) еще и другие тематические элементы: кода темы в обращении:

вторая кода темы: в прямом движении и в обращении и, кроме того, пассаж:

который происходит а) из второй коды темы и б) из самой темы в обращении.

d) Episode formed from the characteristic beginning of the Theme. The figure: which we see first in the Soprano and afterwards in the Tenor originates from the Coda of the Theme.

e) Equivalent to:

f) In the second episode, beside the beginning of the Theme (given also inverted and in diminution) we meet other designs: the Coda of the Theme inverted the second Coda of the Theme

by direct motion and inverted and lastly the passage

of which the group a) originates from the second Coda of the Theme and the group b) from the Theme itself inverted.

d) Episodio formato dal caratteristico principio del Tema. La figura che si riscontra prima nel Soprano e poi nel Tenore, ha origine dalla Coda del Tema.

e) Equivale a:

f) In questo secondo Episodio oltre il principio del Tema (dato anche per moto contrario e per diminuzione) si riscontrano altri disegni: la Coda del Tema data per moto contrario;

la seconda Coda del Tema data per moto retto e con-

trario e infine il passo del quale il nucleo a) deriva dalla seconda Coda del Tema ed il nucleo b) dal Tema stesso per moto contrario.

d) Episode issu du début caractéristique du sujet. La formule que l'on rencontre successivement dans le soprano, puis dans le ténor, dérive de la terminaison du sujet.

e) Equivalent de

f) Ce deuxième épisode renferme, en plus du commencement du sujet (présenté aussi dans son renversement et par diminution), d'autres formules: la terminaison du sujet renversée:

la deuxième termi- naison du sujet directe et ren-

versée, enfin le passage dont le motif a) dérive de la deuxième terminaison du sujet et le motif b) du sujet lui-même, mais renversé.

18

dim.

p

p cresc.

mf

f

г) Тема в увеличении.

г) Theme augmented.

g) Tema aggravato.

g) Sujet augmenté.

h)

dim.

mf

p

cresc.

f

lento

f dim. ed allargando

h) Равнозначно следующему:



i) Органный пункт на доминанте.

j) Кода. Органный пункт на тонике. Надо выделить верхний голос больше среднего.

h) Equivalent to:



i) Pedal on the Dominant.

j) Coda. Pedal on the Tonic. The upper part must be more sonorous than the inner part.

h) Equivalente a



i) Pedale sulla Dominante.

j) Coda. Pedale sulla Tonica. La parte superiore sia più sonora della parte media.

h) Equivalent de



i) Pédale sur la dominante.

j) Coda. Pédale sur la tonique. La partie supérieure doit être plus sonore que celle du milieu.

Preludio IV

Andantino un poco espressivo, ma semplice (♩ = 50)

The musical score for Preludio IV is presented in three systems. Each system consists of a treble staff, a bass staff, and a separate bass staff for the left hand. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 9/8. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Andantino un poco espressivo, ma semplice' with a quarter note equal to 50 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, mf, f, cresc.), articulations (tr, marc.), and performance instructions (sempre legatissimo, poco marc.). Fingerings and breathings are clearly marked throughout the piece.

a) Надо постараться придать большую выразительность непрерывному диалогу между разными голосами этой чудесной прелюдии.

a) The continuous dialogue between the different voices in this magnificent composition should be clearly emphasised.

a) Si abbia cura di far ben risaltare il continuo dialogo fra le diverse voci di questo magnifico componimento.

a) On s'efforcera, dans cette oeuvre merveilleuse, de mettre bien en valeur le dialogue continuel des différentes voix entre elles.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. The notation is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The music is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous trills, triplets, and other complex rhythmic figures. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *meno p* (meno piano), and *espr.* (espressivo) are used throughout. The page is numbered 12 at the bottom left. The notation is written in a clear, elegant hand, typical of the period.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. The notation is arranged in three systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by intricate melodic lines with many slurs, ties, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *espr.* (espressivo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *dolente* (dolente). Articulation marks like *tr* (trill) and *delicato* (delicate) are present. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of the Romantic era.

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff with a grand staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *espr.* (espressivo) and *dolcissimo* (dolcissimo). The dynamics include *espr.*, *pp* (pianissimo), and *tr* (trill). The notation includes various fingerings and articulations.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the piece with similar notation and dynamics. The *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a poco a poco) marking is present. The notation includes various fingerings and articulations.

Third system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff with a grand staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *tr* (trill). The dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The notation includes various fingerings and articulations.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff with a grand staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte) and *ampio* (ampio). The dynamics include *p* (piano). The notation includes various fingerings and articulations.

Fuga IV

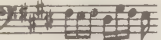
Allegro moderato ed energico (♩ = 132)

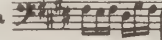
(a 3 Voci)

The musical score for Fuga IV is presented in a multi-system format. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 12/16. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Allegro moderato ed energico' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 132. The score is for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The first system shows measures 12 and 16, with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the development, featuring a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The fourth system concludes with a 'Тема' (Theme) and 'Противосложение' (Counterpoint) section. Fingerings and breathings are indicated throughout the score.

a) Важная интермедия в девять тактов, где последняя часть темы проводится поочередно в разных голосах:

В других интермедиях (такты 22, 32, 49, 57 и 62) тематическая разработка материала аналогична.

a) Important episode of nine bars, in which the close of the Theme:  is interchanged between the voices. In the other episodes (bars 22, 32, 49, 57 and 62) the thematic design is always the same.

a) Importante Episodio, di nove battute, nel quale le voci si scambiano la chiusa del Tema  Negli altri Episodii (battute 22, 32, 49, 57 e 62) il contenuto tematico è sempre lo stesso.

a) Episode important de neuf mesures, dans lequel les voix échan- gent entre elles la terminaison du sujet:  Dans les autres épisodes (voir les mesures 22, 32, 49, 57 et 62), le contenu thématique est toujours le même.

22

22 23 24 25

p *dim.*

26 27 28 29 30 31

cresc. *mf*

32 33 34 35 36 37

p *cresc.*

38 39 40 41 42 43

dim.

44 45 46 47 48 49

p *cresc.*

b) Короткая интермедия, состоящая из двух тактов, после которой сопрано, тенор и бас проводят один за другим тему в обращении, сопровождаемую до 30-го такта новой

ритмической фигурой:

b) Brief episode of two bars, after which the Soprano, Tenor, and Bass repeat successively the Theme inverted accompanied up to the 30th bar, by a new figure:

b) Breve Episodio, di due battute, dopo del quale il Soprano, Tenore e Basso ripetono successivamente il Tema per moto contrario ch'è accompagnato, sino alla trentesima battuta, con una nuova

figurazione

b) Bref épisode de deux mesures, après lequel le soprano, le ténor et la basse reprennent successivement sujet et réponse renversés et accompagnés, jusqu'à la trentième mesure, d'une

figuration nouvelle:

Musical score for measures 49-56. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The score features a complex piano accompaniment with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *f* (forte) at the beginning and *dim.* (diminuendo) in the middle. A trill (T) is marked in measure 50. Measure numbers 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 are written below the bass staff.

Oppure:

Musical score for measures 57-61, marked "Oppure:". The piece continues in D major and 2/4 time. The piano part is more active, featuring many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). A trill (T) is marked in measure 60. Measure numbers 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61 are written below the bass staff.

57

Musical score for measures 62-65. The piece continues in D major and 2/4 time. The piano part features many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A trill (T) is marked in measure 64. Measure numbers 62, 63, 64, and 65 are written below the bass staff.

62

Musical score for measures 66-71. The piece continues in D major and 2/4 time. The piano part features many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte). A trill (T) is marked in measure 70. Measure numbers 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71 are written below the bass staff.

Musical score for measures 72-75. The piece continues in D major and 2/4 time. The piano part features many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). A trill (T) is marked in measure 73. Measure numbers 72, 73, 74, and 75 are written below the bass staff.

Allegro giusto; ben marcato e brioso (♩ = 92)

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 1-132) features a piano part with a treble and bass staff, and an organ part indicated by a 'P' symbol. The piano part includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (f, mf), articulation marks (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The organ part is indicated by a 'P' symbol at the beginning of the first system. The second system (measures 133-264) continues the piece with similar notation. The score is in G major, 12/8 time, and consists of 132 measures.

a) Относительно ритмической интерпретации этого такта и других подобных см. примечания к пятой фуге 1-го тома.

a): With regard to the rhythmic rendering of this and the other bars of similar design see annotation on the 5th fugue-Book I.

■) Circa l'interpretazione ritmica di questa battuta e delle altre simili, si rilegga quanto fu detto per la V^a Fuga della Prima Parte.

a) Pour ce qui concerne l'interprétation rythmique de cette mesure et de celles qui lui sont analogues, on voudra bien relire ce que nous avons dit au sujet de la Fugue V de la 1^{ère} partie.

This musical score is for the waltz 'The Merry Widow' (Die lustige Witwe) by Franz Lehár. It is in 3/4 time and the key of D major. The score is written for piano (p) and violin (v). The piano part is in the upper staff, and the violin part is in the lower staff. The piano part begins with a forte (f) dynamic and features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The violin part enters with a piano (p) dynamic and plays a melody with various ornaments and trills. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and dynamics (f, p, mf) to guide the performer.

[illegible]

This musical score is for the waltz 'The Merry Widow' (Die lustige Witwe) by Franz Lehár. It is in 3/4 time and D major. The score is for piano and violin. The piano part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The violin part is written on a single staff. The score includes fingerings (numbers 1-5) and dynamics (f, p). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a single melodic line and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in a treble clef, and the bass line is written in a bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The bass line consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the first line of the melody and the first line of the bass line. The second measure contains the second line of the melody and the second line of the bass line. The third measure contains the third line of the melody and the third line of the bass line. The fourth measure contains the fourth line of the melody and the fourth line of the bass line. The score is written in a simple, clear style, with no decorative elements.

Fuga V.

Andante sostenuto e cantabile ($\text{♩} = 72$).

(a 4 voci)

Тема.

Противосложение.

a) Эта и другие четыре интермедии фуги в тактах 16, 29, 35 и 42 развивают следующий тематический элемент:



b) Выделите тему следующим образом:



c) Начиная с этого места каждое вступление темы следует в виде стретто, за исключением тактов 40 и 41.

a) This and the other four episodes of the fugue in bars 16, 29, 35 & 42, all develop the thematic design:



b) Make the Theme conspicuous. Therefore the reading must be the following:



c) From here every return of the Theme is formed like a Stretto, except in bars 40 & 41.

a) Questo primo Episodio, e gli altri quattro contenuti nella Fuga alle battute 16, 29, 35 e 42, sviluppano tutti il disegno tematico:

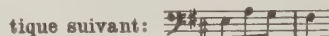


b) Si faccia risaltare il Tema, e perciò l'esecuzione sia la seguente:



c) Da qui in avanti ogni ritorno del Tema è foggiato a guisa di Stretto, eccetto nelle due battute 40 e 41.

a) Cet épisode et les quatre autres de cette même fugue, aux mesures 16, 29, 35 et 42, sont basés sur le fragment thématique suivant:



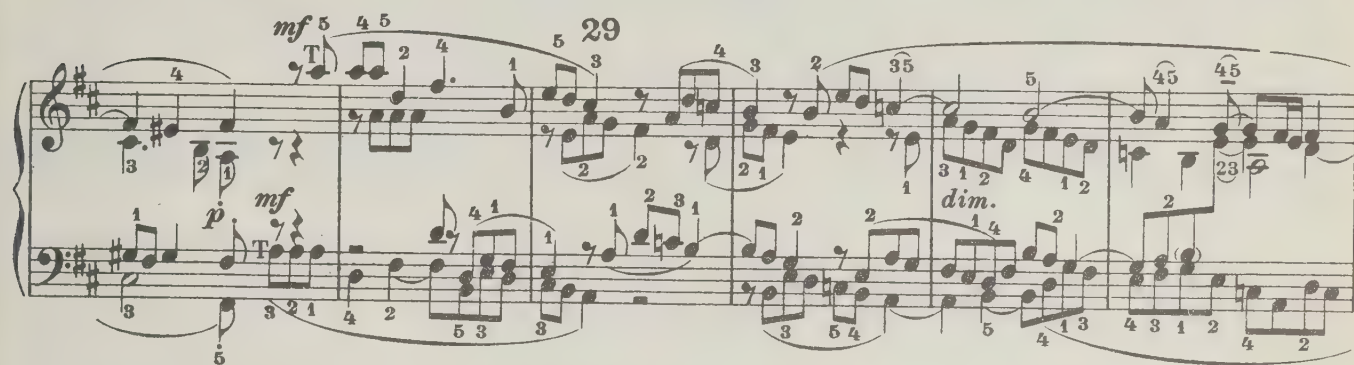
b) On s'attachera à faire ressortir le sujet, par l'exécution suivante:



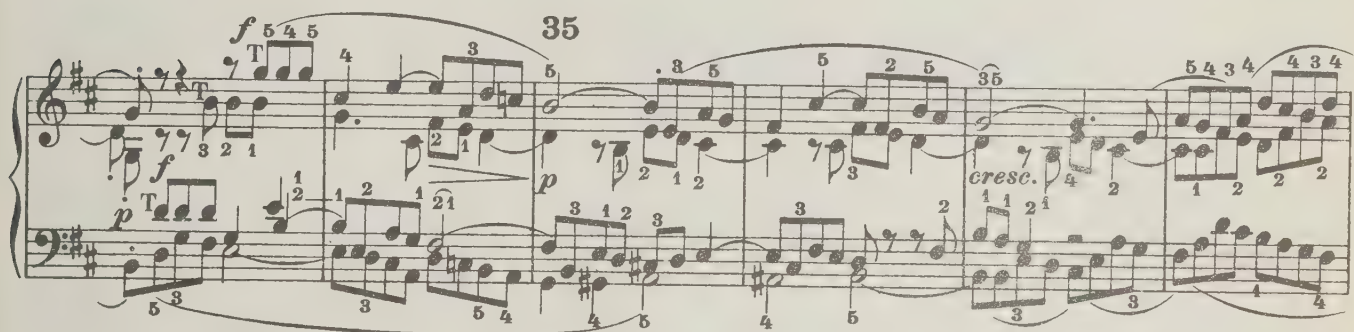
c) A partir d'ici les reprises du sujet sont toutes en forme de stretto, sauf dans les mesures 40 et 41.



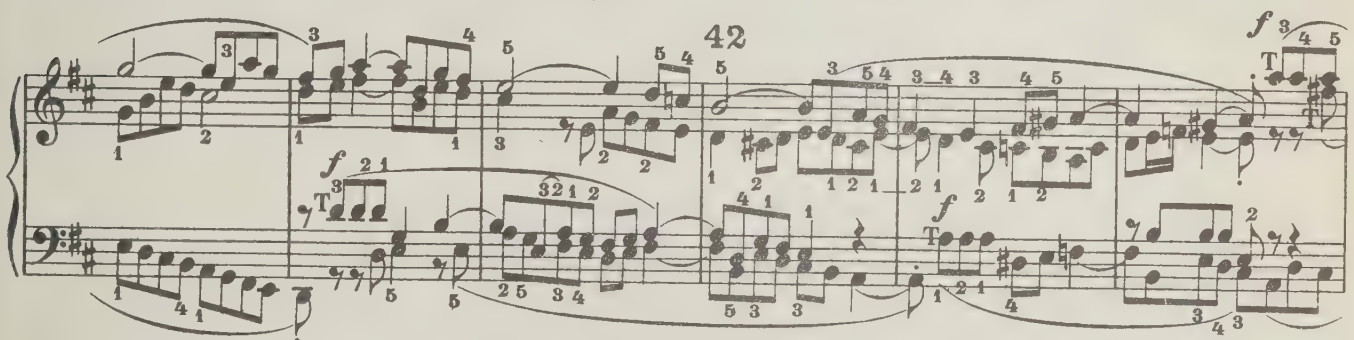
First system of musical notation, measures 1-10. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (e.g., 4 3 4, 1 5, 3, 4 5 4, 4 5, 2 4, 5 4, 3 5), dynamics (*cresc.*, *mf*, *dim.*), and articulation marks (accents, slurs).



Second system of musical notation, measures 11-20. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (e.g., 4 5, 2 4, 1, 5, 3, 2, 3 5, 5, 4 5, 4 5, 3 1 2, 4 1 2, 2 3), dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *mf*, *dim.*), and articulation marks (accents, slurs).



Third system of musical notation, measures 21-30. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (e.g., 5 4 5, 4, 3, 2 1, 1 2, 1 2 1, 3 1 2, 3, 1 1 2 1, 5 4 3 4, 4 3 4), dynamics (*f*, *p*, *cresc.*), and articulation marks (accents, slurs).



Fourth system of musical notation, measures 31-40. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 5 4, 3 4 3, 4 5, 3 2 1, 3 2 1 2, 1 2 1, 2 1, 2 1 2, 3 4 3), dynamics (*f*), and articulation marks (accents, slurs).



Fifth system of musical notation, measures 41-50. Treble and bass staves. Includes fingerings (e.g., 2 5, 2 5 4 3, 5, 3 2, 2 4 2, 1 2 1, 2, 5 3 4, 5 3 2, 1 4 1 1), dynamics (*dim.*, *poco rall.*, *p*), and articulation marks (accents, slurs).

Preludio VI

Allegro vivace e brillante (♩ = 120)

5 poco legato, brillantissimo

The musical score for Preludio VI is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace e brillante' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The performance instruction is '5 poco legato, brillantissimo'. The score is divided into several systems, each containing a piano (p) and bass (b) staff. The piano staff features various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The bass staff includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks. The score concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a final flourish. The page number 3176 is visible at the bottom.

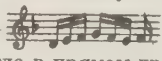
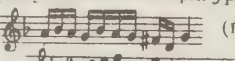
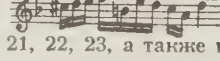
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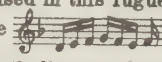
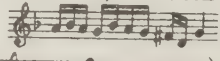
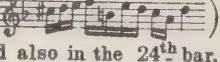
Fuga VI

Allegro moderato ed energico (♩ = 76)

(a 3 voci)

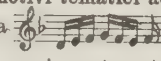
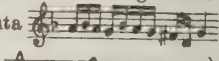
The musical score for Fuga VI is presented in four systems. The first system shows the vocal parts (a 3 voci) and piano accompaniment. The tempo is 'Allegro moderato ed energico' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The piano part features intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is marked with numerous fingering and articulation symbols. The score is divided into sections labeled 'Тема' (Theme) and 'Противосложение' (Counterpoint). The piano part includes detailed fingering and articulation marks.

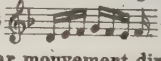
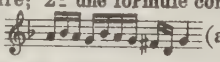
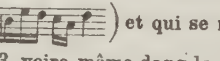
Эта fuga основывается на следующих тематических элементах: начало темы  которое повторяется с девятого такта иногда в прямом движении, иногда в обращении, и контрапунктическая фигура, начинающаяся с седьмого такта:  (подобная окончанию противосложения ) и повторяющаяся в тактах 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, а также в такте 24, где она слегка изменена.

The thematic motifs used in this fugue are the following: the beginning of the Theme  which from the 9th bar onward is repeated in both direct and inverted motion, and a contrapuntal design initiated in the 7th bar  (suggesting the end of the Counter-subject ) and repeated in bars 12, 13, 21, 22, 23 and also in the 24th bar, when it is slightly modified.

a) В этом связующем такте между вторым и третьим проведением темы имеется в обоих голосах заимствованная из темы фигура шестнадцатых в обращении.

a) In this transition bar between the second and third repetition of the Theme, the two voices repeat inverted, the thematic figure in semiquavers.

I motivi tematici adoperati nella Fuga sono: il principio del Tema  che dalla nona battuta in avanti viene ripetuto ora in moto retto, ora in moto contrario, e un disegno contrapuntistico che s'inizia alla settima battuta  (a somiglianza della fine del Controsoggetto ) e si ripete nella battute 12, 13, 21, 22, 23 ed anche nella 24^{ma} battuta dove è lievemente modificato.

Les motifs thématiques utilisés dans cette fugue sont au nombre de deux: 1^o le début du sujet  qui, dès la neuvième mesure, reparaît tantôt par mouvement direct, tantôt par mouvement contraire; 2^o une formule contrapuntique qui commence à la 7^{ème} mesure  (analogue à la fin du contre-sujet ) et qui se répète dans les mesures 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, voire même dans la mesure 24 où elle n'est que légèrement modifiée.

a) In questa battuta d'unione (di transizione) fra la seconda e la terza replica del Tema le due voci ripetono per moto contrario la figurazione tematica in 16^{mi}

a) Dans cette mesure de transition entre la réponse et le retour du sujet, les deux voix reprennent la figuration thématique en doubles croches et la renversent.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble clef with many slurs and fingering numbers, and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system includes a section marked 'p' (piano) and 'cresc. a poco a'. The third system is marked 'poco' (poco). The fourth system has a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The fifth system begins with 'p cresc. molto' and ends with a 'rit.' (ritardando) section. The notation is dense with musical symbols and fingering instructions.

b) Конец противосложения повторяется в нисходящей секвенции.
 c) Тема в обращении.

b) The end of the Counter-subject is repeated in the form of a descending sequence.
 c) Theme inverted.

b) La fine del Controsoggetto si ripete in forma di progressione discendente.
 c) Tema in moto contrario.

b) La fin du contre-sujet est reprise sous forme de progression descendante.
 c) Sujet renversé.

Preludio VII

Allegretto pastorale (♩ = 88)

The musical score for Preludio VII, Allegretto pastorale, is written in 9/8 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as Allegretto pastorale with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute (♩ = 88). The score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The piece begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and features a variety of musical textures, including arpeggiated chords, flowing sixteenth-note passages, and sustained bass lines. Dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte), with markings for *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dim.* (decrescendo). Fingerings and articulation marks are provided throughout the score.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. The page contains six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a 'cresc.' marking and continues with various dynamics including 'f' (forte), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'f dim.' (forte diminuendo). The tempo markings 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) and 'a tempo' are also present. The notation is characterized by many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast, intricate piece. The page is numbered '3' at the bottom right.

Fuga VII

Maestoso; serenamente ($\text{♩} = 63$)

(a 4 voci)

dolce, ma sonoro

p1

sottovoce

mf

dim.

f

Тема.

Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

Кода темы.

Кода
противосложения.

Фигура четвертого такта используется в коде и, кроме того, проводится часто во всей фуге.

The figure in the 4th bar, repeated in the Coda, is considerably developed during the fugue.

- a) Этот ход выведен из второго такта противосложения.
 б) Тенор и бас проводят тему в виде канона. То же самое позже происходит между альтом и сопрано, а в тактах 59 и 60 между сопрано и басом.

a) This andamento originates from the second bar of the Counter-subject.

б) The Tenor and the Bass repeat the Theme in Canon. The same thing happens, soon after, between the Contr. and the Sopr., and again in bars 59 & 60 between the Sopr. and the Bass.

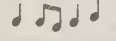
La figurazione della quarta battuta oltreché è ripetuta nella Coda, è ampiamente sviluppata in tutto il pezzo.

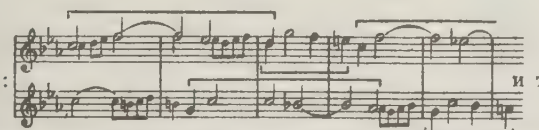
La formule de la quatrième mesure se retrouve dans la coda. Elle est du reste amplement utilisée dans tout le morceau.

- a) Questo andamento deriva dalla seconda misura del Contro-soggetto.
 б) Il Tenore ed il Basso ripetono il Tema a Canone. Lo stesso avviene, subito dopo, fra il Contr. ed il Sopr. e, nelle battute 59 e 60 fra il Sopr. ed il Basso.

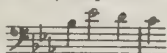
a) Ce passage dérive de la seconde mesure du contre-sujet.

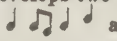
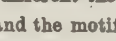
б) Ténor et basse présentent la réponse et le sujet en manière de canon. Il en va de même peu après, entre l'alto et le soprano et, dans les mesures 59 et 60, entre le soprano et la basse.

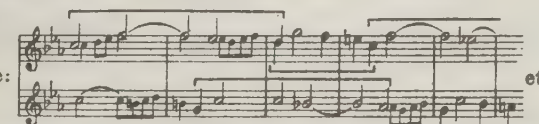
с) Эта единственная интермедия фуги, где почти постоянно присутствуют элементы темы, развивает два разных тематических зерна, а именно:  и мотив  выведенный из третьего такта темы.

Пример:  и т. д.

Интересно отметить, что в прелюдии той же самой тональности (Es-dur) первого тома имеется та же самая характерная

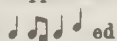
фигура: 

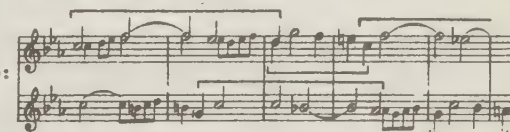
c) This, the only episode of the fugue (in which the repetition of the Theme is nearly always constant) develops two different thematic characters: the following figure:  and the motif  drawn from the third bar of the Theme.

Example:  etc.

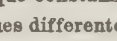
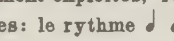
It is worth mentioning that the Prelude in the same key (E♭ maj. Book I) has the same characteristic figure in the

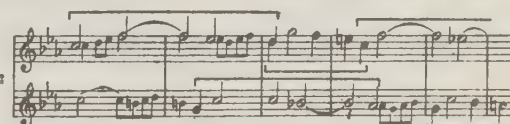
Theme: 

c) Questo unico Episodio della Fuga, nella quale la ripetizione dei Temi è pressoché costante, sviluppa due diversi caratteri tematici; la figurazione seguente:  ed il motivo  tratto della terza battuta del Tema.

Esempio:  etc.

È degno di nota il constatare come il Preludio, nello stesso tono di Mi♭ maggiore, della Prima Parte abbia nel Tema la stessa caratteristica figurazione: 

c) Cet unique épisode d'une fugue dans laquelle sujet et contre-sujet sont presque constamment exploités, repose sur deux formules thématiques différentes: le rythme  et le motif  emprunté à la troisième mesure du sujet.

Exemple:  etc.

Il est intéressant de noter que le thème du prélude de même tonalité (mi bémol majeur), dans la 1^{ère} partie, renferme le même motif caractéristique. 

Preludio VIII

Allegro molto moderato (♩ = 88)

The musical score for Preludio VIII is written for piano and bass. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro molto moderato" with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute.

System 1: The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings such as 1 2 1 3, 2 4 1 3, 2 5 4, 3 2 1 3 2, and 3 1 2. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings like 2 3 1, 5 3 4 2, 3 1 2 1 3, 1 2 1, 3 1 4, and 1. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated in the right hand.

System 2: The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings like 1 4 2 3, 5 2 1 2, 4, 3 1 2, 1 3, 5, 2 4 5, 2 1, 2 4 5, and 2 5. The left hand has fingerings like 1, 8, 3, 2 3 1, 2 3 1, and 4. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic is marked.

System 3: The right hand features patterns with fingerings like 4, 1 4 1 5, 2 5, 4, 1 4 5, 1 5, 4, 4, 4, 1 2 1 3, 2 4 1 3 2, and 2 1. The left hand has fingerings like 5, 4, 3, 5 3 4 2 3 1 2 1, 4 2 1, 1 3, 3, 2, 1, 4. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), and *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little).

System 4: The right hand has patterns with fingerings like 2 4 1 3 2 4 1 3 2, 5, 1 3 2, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3 2 1 3. The left hand has fingerings like 2 3 1 4, 8 2 4 2, 3 1 4 2 3, 1 2 1, 4 1 3 2 1, 5 3, and 1. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic is marked, followed by *sempre cresc.* (always crescendo).

System 5: The right hand features patterns with fingerings like 4, 5 3 1 2, 5 3 2, 1 3, 4, 1 2, 3 4, 3, 1 3 4 3 2 1, and 5 2. The left hand has fingerings like 1, 5, 2 1 3 2, 2, 3, and 4. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 1: Treble staff has notes G4, A4, B4, C5 with fingerings 5, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1. Bass staff has notes G2, A2, B2, C3 with fingerings 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1. Dynamics: *p*.

Measure 2: Treble staff has notes D5, E5, F5, G5 with fingerings 4, 3, 5, 1. Bass staff has notes D2, E2, F2, G2 with fingerings 3, 5, 3.

Measure 3: Treble staff has notes A5, B5, C6, D6 with fingerings 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 3. Bass staff has notes A2, B2, C3, D3 with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 5, 3. Dynamics: *p* (24).

Measure 4: Treble staff has notes E6, F6, G6, A6 with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 5, 3. Bass staff has notes E2, F2, G2, A2 with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 5, 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 5: Treble staff has notes B6, C7, D7, E7 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2. Bass staff has notes B2, C3, D3, E3 with fingerings 2, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 5, 3. Dynamics: *cresc.*

Measure 6: Treble staff has notes F7, G7, A7, B7 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2. Bass staff has notes F2, G2, A2, B2 with fingerings 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5. Dynamics: *cresc.*

Measure 7: Treble staff has notes C8, D8, E8, F8 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2. Bass staff has notes C3, D3, E3, F3 with fingerings 3, 8, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5. Dynamics: *cresc.*

Measure 8: Treble staff has notes G8, A8, B8, C9 with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2. Bass staff has notes G2, A2, B2, C3 with fingerings 3, 8, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5. Dynamics: *cresc.*

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 9: Treble staff has notes D9, E9, F9, G9 with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes D2, E2, F2, G2 with fingerings 6, 1, 3, 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, 3, 5, 2, 5. Dynamics: *f*.

Measure 10: Treble staff has notes A9, B9, C10, D10 with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5. Bass staff has notes A2, B2, C3, D3 with fingerings 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, 3, 5, 2, 5. Dynamics: *dim.*

Measure 11: Treble staff has notes E10, F10, G10, A10 with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5. Bass staff has notes E2, F2, G2, A2 with fingerings 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, 3, 5, 2, 5. Dynamics: *dim.*

Measure 12: Treble staff has notes B10, C11, D11, E11 with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5. Bass staff has notes B2, C3, D3, E3 with fingerings 6, 5, 4, 3, 1, 3, 5, 2, 5. Dynamics: *dim.*

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 13: Treble staff has notes F11, G11, A11, B11 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes F2, G2, A2, B2 with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics: *p*.

Measure 14: Treble staff has notes C12, D12, E12, F12 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes C2, D2, E2, F2 with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics: *p*.

Measure 15: Treble staff has notes G12, A12, B12, C13 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes G2, A2, B2, C3 with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics: *cresc. a poco a poco*.

Measure 16: Treble staff has notes D13, E13, F13, G13 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes D2, E2, F2, G2 with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics: *cresc. a poco a poco*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 17: Treble staff has notes A13, B13, C14, D14 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes A2, B2, C3, D3 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *mf*.

Measure 18: Treble staff has notes E14, F14, G14, A14 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes E2, F2, G2, A2 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *mf*.

Measure 19: Treble staff has notes B14, C15, D15, E15 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes B2, C3, D3, E3 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *mf*.

Measure 20: Treble staff has notes F15, G15, A15, B15 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes F2, G2, A2, B2 with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *mf*.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 21: Treble staff has notes C16, D16, E16, F16 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes C2, D2, E2, F2 with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *f*.

Measure 22: Treble staff has notes G16, A16, B16, C17 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes G2, A2, B2, C3 with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *f*.

Measure 23: Treble staff has notes D17, E17, F17, G17 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes D2, E2, F2, G2 with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *f*.

Measure 24: Treble staff has notes A17, B17, C18, D18 with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 5. Bass staff has notes A2, B2, C3, D3 with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics: *p*.

Fuga VIII

Andante; con sentimento doloroso (♩ = 60)

(a 4 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

В обоих тактах, которые связывают второе проведение темы с третьим, появляется короткий мотив,

имеющий большое значение благодаря своей особой выразительности и своему дальнейшему развитию в фуге. Он выведен из второго такта темы и составляет тематически наиболее интересный и напряженный элемент обеих интермедий фуги (такт 11 и 36). Во второй интермедии тенор на основе этого мотива образует секвенцию несравненной красоты.

These two bars, which join the second to the third entry of the Theme, contain a short andamento which from its eminently expressive character and development throughout the fugue, becomes very important. It originates in the second bar of the Theme and forms the most interesting and passionate thematic part of the two episodes of the fugue in bars 11 and 36. In the second of these episodes the Tenor forms with this motif, a sequence of incomparable beauty.

Queste due battute che riuniscono la seconda alla terza replica del Tema contengono un breve andamento che acquista grande importanza per il carattere suo eminentemente espressivo e per lo sviluppo che ha nella Fuga. La sua derivazione ha luogo nella seconda battuta del Tema: esso forma la parte tematica più interessante e più passionale dei due Episodii della Fuga posti alle battute 11 e 36. Nel secondo di questi Episodii il Tenore ne forma una progressione d'incomparabile bellezza.

che acquista grande importanza per il carattere suo eminentemente espressivo e per lo sviluppo che ha nella Fuga. La sua derivazione ha luogo nella seconda battuta del Tema: esso forma la parte tematica più interessante e più passionale dei due Episodii della Fuga posti alle battute 11 e 36. Nel secondo di questi Episodii il Tenore ne forma una progressione d'incomparabile bellezza.

Les deux mesures qui relient la réponse au retour du sujet renferment un court passage qui acquiert,

dans la suite, une grande importance soit par son caractère éminemment expressif, soit par les développements que la fugue lui donne. Ce motif provient de la deuxième mesure du sujet et forme l'élément le plus intéressant et le plus passionné des deux passages épisodiques de la fugue, mesures 11 et 36. Dans le second de ces épisodes, le ténor offre une progression d'une beauté incomparable.

11

cresc.
sempre legatissimo

espr.
f

dim.
marca

15

to il Contr.
p

mf

а) 2-е противосложение, которое повторяется в тактах 15 и 16, а также в несколько измененном виде в тактах 17 и 19.

а) Second Counter-subject repeated in bars 15 and 16 and modified in bars 17 and 19.

а) Secondo Controsoggetto che si ripete nelle battute 15 e 16 e, modificato, nelle battute 17 e 19.

а) Second contre-sujet se retrouve dans les mesures 15 et 16, et quelque peu modifié, dans les mesures 17 et 19.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

dim.

molto espressivo

cresc.

mf

rall.

p

marcato e

b) В то время как в теноре проходит секвенция, в других голосах остается характерный синкопический рисунок.

c) Здесь тема одновременно проводится в сопрано в прямом движении и в теноре в обращении.

d) Композитор добавил здесь пятый голос.

b) While the Tenor forms a sequence, the other parts follow its characteristic syncopation.

c) While the Soprano has the Theme by direct motion, the Tenor repeats it inverted.

d) The composer has added here a fifth part.

b) Mentre il Tenore forma una progressione, le altre parti ne seguono il caratteristico sincopato.

c) Mentre il Soprano ha il Tema in moto retto il Tenore lo ripete per moto contrario.

d) L'autore ha qui aggiunto una quinta voce.

b) Tandis que le ténor se développe par progression, les autres parties en restent à leurs syncopes caractéristiques.

c) Le sujet et la réponse renversée apparaissent simultanément dans les parties de soprano et de ténor.

d) L'auteur ajoute, à partir d'ici, une cinquième partie.

Preludio IX

Andantino (♩ = 76)

p

cresc.

f

p

molto leggero

cresc.

w

mf

p

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as *(poco rit. - a tempo)*. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *pp* (pianissimo), with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) also appearing. Articulations include *tr* (trill) and *marc.* (marcato). The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs. The piece concludes with a *pp* dynamic and a repeat sign.

Fuga IX

Solenne, mistico ($\text{♩} = 60$) *meno p* *mf*

4 voci

Тема. Протеивслoujenje.

a) Вторая экспозиция темы в форме стретто.

b) Первая интермедия.

Следующий отрывок, который переходит от сопрано к альту, а оттуда к басу и, наконец, повторяется в теноре, — не что иное, как противосложение с маленькими изменениями.

c) Новое противосложение отчасти образовано из материала главного противосложения. Оно повторяется в альту и затем в сопрано. Новому

противосложению сопутствует контрантпункт баса.

a) Second exposition of the Theme in the form of a Stretto.

b) First episode. The following fragment:

which passes from the Sopr. to the Contr., goes afterwards to the Bass and is repeated in the end by the Tenor, is nothing but the Counter-subject slightly modified.

c) A new Counter-subject partly formed with the design from the principal Counter-subject. It is repeated by the Contr. and later by the Sopr. — The counterpoint of the Bass is also given to the new Counter-subject.

a) Seconda esposizione del Tema in forma di Stretto.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il frammento seguente che passa dal Sopr. al Contr., scende poi al Basso e in ultimo viene ripetuto dal Tenore, non è altro che il Controsoggetto con lievi modificazioni.

c) Nuovo Controsoggetto formato in parte col disegno del Controsoggetto principale. Viene ripetuto dal Contralto e poi dal Soprano. Anche il contrappunto del Basso è mantenuto assieme al nuovo Controsoggetto.

a) Seconde exposition, en manière de strotte.

b) 1^{er} épisode. Le fragment suivant qui

passse du soprano à l'alto puis descend à la basse, pour être repris en dernier lieu par le ténor, n'est rien autre que le contre-sujet légèrement modifié.

c) Nouveau contre-sujet formé en partie du rythme du contre-sujet principal. Il est repris successivement par l'alto et par le soprano, tandis qu'à la basse le contrepoint primitif est maintenu.

Preludio X

Allegro giusto, con vivacità (♩ = 69)

Allegro giusto, con vivacità (♩ = 69)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro giusto, con vivacità' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 69. The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (p) dynamic and a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The fifth system includes a piano (p) dynamic and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The score is filled with various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3. Bass staff features a supporting line with fingerings 1, 4, and a trill marked *f tr*. A piano introduction is shown below the bass staff with the sequence 3 1 3 1 3 1 2 1 3.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings 1 3 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 and a trill marked *tr*. Bass staff features a supporting line with fingerings 4, 1, 1 2, 3, 1 3, 1, 5, 4, 2. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings 4, 1 3, 3 1 2, 1 2, 4 2 3, 1 3 2 4. Bass staff features a supporting line with fingerings 4, 1 3, 2 3 1, 1, 2 3 1, 1 3 2, 3, 1 3 1 2 1 2. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings 3, 1 4, 1 2, 3 5, 1 4, 3 2 1 2. Bass staff features a supporting line with fingerings 5, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1 3, 1 2 3. A piano introduction is shown above the treble staff with the sequence 1 4 3 and the sequence 3 2 1 2. The system concludes with two endings, marked 1. and 2., with a final *f* dynamic.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The notation is as follows:

- System 1:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (3, 3, 3) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (2, 4, 3). Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 4) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (1, 4, 4). Dynamic marking: *p*.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (4, 4, 2). Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (4, 5, 4). Dynamic marking: *p*. Crescendo marking: *cresc.*
- System 3:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 5). Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 5, 5). Dynamic marking: *f*.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (5, 2, 1) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (3, 1, 3, 2, 1). Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (4, 2, 1) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (3, 2, 2). Dynamic marking: *p*.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (3, 4, 3) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (1, 2, 1). Bass clef has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (1, 4, 3). Dynamic marking: *p*. Crescendo marking: *cresc.*

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes marked '1 3 2 3' and a descending eighth-note pair marked '4 2 3'. The second system features two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a trill marked 'tr' and '1323', followed by a long note with a slur. The bass staff starts with a four-measure rest marked '4', then plays a descending eighth-note scale. The third system continues the two-staff format. The treble staff has a whole note marked 'w' and a quarter note marked '1'. The bass staff continues the descending eighth-note scale, marked with '3 1 3' and '1'. The piece concludes with a final measure in the bass staff marked '1 3' and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking.

1 4 2 3

4 2 3

2 1 3

1 3 4 1 5

1 4

tr

f

2 3 1

4 1 3 2

1 4 2 5 2 3

4 1

2 3 1

4 1 3 2

[illegible]

Fuga X

Allegro risoluto ed energico (♩ = 436)

Esecuzione:

energico

(a 3 voci)

f

a)

non legato

energico

non legato

energico

non legato

Segue

p

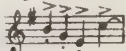
cresc.

non legato

Тема.

Противосложение.

a) Значок $\blacktriangle$ имеется в оригиналах. Но во времена Баха он обозначал не *staccato*, а *sforzato non legato*, приблизительно если было бы написано теперь следующее:



b) Первая интермедия. Секвенция баса, образованная из окончания темы, сопровождается в верхних голосах ритмическими фигурами, заимствованными из третьего и четвертого тактов темы.

a) The sign $\blacktriangle$ is in the original manuscripts: But at Bach's period it did not indicate a *staccato*, but a *sforzato non legato*, or as near as possible this indication of to-day:



b) First episode. The sequence of the Bass (drawn from the end of the Theme) is accompanied by the upper parts with rhythmical *andamenti* to be found in the third and fourth bars of the Theme.

a) Il segno $\blacktriangle$ si trova nei manoscritti originali. Esso però all'epoca di Bach, più che uno *staccato* indicava uno *sforzato non legato*, presso a poco come se oggi si scrivesse nel seguente modo:



b) 1^{mo} Episodio. La progressione del Basso, derivante dalla fine del Tema) è accompagnata dalle voci superiori con *andamenti* ritmici contenuti nella terza e quarta battuta del Tema.

a) Ce signe $\blacktriangle$ se trouve dans les manuscrits autographes. Cependant, du temps de Bach, il indiquait moins un *staccato* qu'une sorte de *sforzato non legato* que l'on écrirait de nos jours à peu près comme suit:



b) 1^{er} épisode. La progression de la basse (issue de la fin du sujet) est accompagnée, dans les parties supérieures de passages rythmiques que nous connaissons déjà des mesures 2 et 4 du sujet.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. The page contains five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, followed by a piano (p) section. The second system introduces a non legato marking. The third system continues with non legato and includes a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth system features a fortissimo (f) dynamic and a dim. (diminuendo) marking. The fifth system concludes with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a trill (T) marking. The notation is detailed, with many fingerings and articulations indicated throughout the piece.

с) Противосложение переходит от баса к сопрано.

Сопрано



Бас

д) Вторая интермедия, образованная из того же материала, что и первая.

c) The Counter-subject passes from the Bass to the Sopr.

Sopr.



Basso

d) Second episode formed with the same thematic material of the first.

c) Il Controsoggetto dal Basso
passa al Soprano

Sopr.

Basso

d) 2^{do} Episodio formato dallo stesso materiale tematico del primo

c) Le contre-sujet passe de la basse au soprano:

Sopr.



Basse

d) 2^{ème} épisode composé des mêmes éléments thématiques que le premier.

5 5 4 1 1 3 4 5 e)

non legato *p* *cresc.*

f

p

non legato *dim.*

rall.

e) Третья интермедия, тематически сходная с предыдущими.

e) Third episode, thematically equal to the preceding.

e) 3^{2o} Episodio tematicamente uguale ai precedenti.

e) 3^{ème} épisode dont les éléments sont encore pareils aux précédents.

a tempo

mf energico *f*

dim. non legato

p *cresc.* *f*

Adagio. Tempo primo

rall. *p* *cresc.* *f* *largamente*

f) Слегка измененное противосложение, переходящее от сопрано к альту.



g) Добавление четвертого голоса.

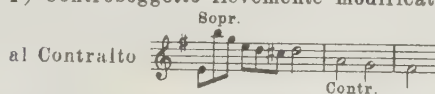
f) Counter-subject slightly modified, which passes from the Sopr.



Sopr. to the Contr.

g) A fourth part is added.

f) Controsoggetto lievemente modificato che passa dal Sopr.



al Contralto

g) Aggiunta d'una quarta parte.

f) Le contre-sujet, quelque peu modifié, passe du soprano à



l'alto: Contr.

g) Adjonction d'une quatrième partie.

Preludio XI

Quieto; dolce ed uguale ($\text{♩} = 66$)

p

cresc. a poco a poco

mf

p

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano, featuring complex melodic and harmonic lines with numerous fingerings and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand with triplets and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic development. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears in the right hand.

System 3: The third system begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the right hand. The bass line features a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

System 4: The fourth system includes a *cresc. a poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little) marking in the right hand, indicating a gradual increase in volume.

System 5: The fifth system concludes with a *f dim.* (forte diminuendo) marking in the right hand, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass line.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the second measure. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a half note in the fourth measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *f* (forte) marking is present in the second measure, and a *p* (piano) marking is present in the third measure. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a half note in the fourth measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a half note in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the second measure, and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking is present in the third measure. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a half note in the fourth measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in the third measure, and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the fourth measure. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a half note in the fourth measure.

Fuga XI

Gaio; a guisa di Giga (♩ = 116)

(a 3 voci)

a)

b)

Тема.

Противосложение.

a) Связующая интермедия, в которой оба голоса поочередно

повторяют короткий тематический отрывок:

b) Первая интермедия, в которой голоса имитационно про-

водят конец темы. Интермедия, заканчиваю-

щаяся проведением темы в басы, снова вступает в 29-м такте

и продолжается до 52-го такта.

a) Period of transition in which the two parts repeat a brief

thematic fragment:

b) First episode in which the parts repeat, in imitation, the

end of Theme. This episode, interrupted by a

repetition of the Theme in the Bass, is taken up again in the

29th bar and finishes at the 52nd bar.

a) Periodo di transizione nel quale le due voci si rincorrono nel

ripetere un breve frammento tematico:

b) 1° Episodio nel quale le voci ripetono, in imitazione, la fi-

ne del Tema. L'Episodio, interrotto da una replica

del Tema nel Basso, si rinnova alla battuta ventinovesima e

si prolunga sino alla 52ma battuta.

a) Période de transition dans laquelle les deux parties reprennent

alternativement un court fragment thématique:

b) 1er épisode dans lequel les parties répètent, en imitation, la fin du

sujet. Interrompu par un retour de la réponse à la

basse, cet épisode reprend son cours à la mesure 29 et dure jus-

29

52

с) Третья интермедия, тематически подобная второй части предыдущей. Она кончается в 66-м такте, после органного пункта баса на тонике.

c) Third episode, thematically similar to the second part of the preceding. It ends at the 66th bar, after a Pedal Bass on the Tonic.

c) 3^o Episodio tematicamente simile alla seconda parte del precedente. Ha fine alla 66^{ma} battuta dopo un Pedale del Basso sulla Tonica.

c) 3^{ème} épisode dont les éléments sont empruntés à la seconde partie du précédent. Il se termine à la mesure 66, après une pédale de la basse sur la tonique.

66

76

d)

cresc.

f

p

mf

cresc.

rall.

d) Четвертая интермедия, после которой следует органный пункт на доминанте (такты 76—82).

e) Равнозначно
следующему:

Сопрано

Альт

и Т. Д.

Бас

d) Fourth episode followed by a Pedal on the Dominant (bars 76-82).

e) Equivalent to:

Сопр.

Contr.

etc.

Бас

d) 4^{to} Episodio al quale segue il Pedale sulla Dominante (battute 76-82).

e) Equivale a:

Сопр.

Contr.

etc.

Бас

d) 4^{ème} épisode suivi d'une pédale sur la dominante (mesures 76 à 82).

e) Equivalent de:

Сопр.

Contr.

etc.

Бас

Preludio XII

Andante mosso (♩=72)

mf mesto, un poco espressivo

p³ (sopra)

cresc.

f

puguale

p³ (sopra)

mf marc.

dim.

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

mf

p

marc. la voce infer.

espr.

p

mf

First system of musical notation. Treble staff: 4, 5, 2 4 3, 3, 8, 1 3 2, 3, 2, 5, 1 3 2. Bass staff: 1 2, 3 2 1, 1 3, 5 4, 5. Dynamics: *p semplice*, *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff: 1 3 2, 1 3 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2. Bass staff: 5, 1 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3. Dynamics: *f*, *marc.*

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff: 1 2 1, 3, 5 2, 5 4, 1 5, 4, 2. Bass staff: 2, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *(poco rit. - - a tempo)*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff: 4, 4, 1 4, 3, 5, 5, 1 1, 5. Bass staff: 1 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 3 1 2, 2. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *puguale*, *mf marc.*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff: 5, 5, 4 5, 5 2, 5 2, 5 3, 5 4, 3 1 3 2, 2. Bass staff: 1, 2 1, 1, 5, 4, 4, 3. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*

Fuga XII

Allegretto; vivace e brioso (♩=92)

(a 3 voci) *p burlesco* *non molto legato*

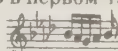
p *non molto legato* *mf*

p *p cresc.*

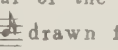
Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

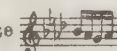
a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Первая интермедия, тематически основанная на трижды повторенном звуке с последующим скачком на сексту, как это имеет место в первом такте темы. Здесь использована также группа нот  из 3-го такта темы, данная здесь в обращении. Бас отвечает фигурой, ритмически имитирующей сопрано.

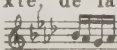
a) Transition period.

b) First episode. The contrapuntal derivations are: the three repeated notes followed by an interval of a sixth as in the first bar of the Theme; and the group of notes  drawn from the third bar of the Theme and repeated here inverted. The Bass answers, imitating the figure and rhythm of the Soprano.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. Le derivazioni contrappuntistiche sono da ricercarsi: dalla triplice ripetizione della nota alla quale segue un salto di sesta come avviene nella prima battuta del Tema; dal gruppo di note 

a) Période de transition.

b) 1^{er} épisode. Il faut chercher les origines du contrepoint 1^o dans la triple répétition d'une note, suivie d'un saut de sixte, de la première mesure du sujet; 2^o dans le motif 

Musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. It also features dynamic markings like *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also markings for *T* (trill) and *Oppure* (or). The score is divided into sections labeled *c)* and *d)*. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) marking. The second system has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The third system has a piano (*p*) marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth system has a piano (*p*) marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fifth system has a forte (*f*) marking and a trill (*T*) marking. The score ends with a *5** marking.

c) Вторая интермедия, основанная на тех же тематических элементах, что и предыдущая.

d) Третья интермедия. Бас продолжает проведение ритмической фигуры шестнадцатых, заимствованной из второй половины темы.

c) Second episode, thematically similar to the preceding.

d) Third episode. The Bass insists on repeating the passage in semiquavers of the end of the Theme.

c) 2^{do} Episodio che ha gli stessi procedimenti tematici del precedente.

d) 3^{zo} Episodio. Il Basso insiste nel ripetere il passaggio in 16^{mi} della fine del Tema.

c) 2^{ème} épisode, fondé sur les mêmes développements thématiques que le précédent.

d) 3^{ème} épisode. La basse continue à développer le motif de doubles croches qui termine le sujet.

e)

f)

e) Четвертая интермедия, выведенная из ритмической фигуры темы и из указанных выше элементов темы.

f) Кода.

e) Fourth episode chiefly formed from the rhythm of the Theme and by the repetition of the thematic fragments already analysed.

f) Close (Coda).

e) 4^{to} Episodio formato, in special modo, dal ritmo del Tema e dal ripetersi degli elementi tematici già analizzati precedentemente.

f) Conclusione (Coda).

e) 4^{ème} épisode formé d'une manière à part du rythme du sujet et de la reprise des éléments thématiques analysés plus haut.

f) Conclusion (Coda).

Preludio XIII

Allegro ben sostenuto (♩=88)

Andante sostenuto (7-13)

mf spigliato

Measures 1-8 of the musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The score is for piano and includes fingerings, slurs, and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking.

segue

f

p

segue

3 4 3 3

cresc.

4 3 4 3 3 1 3 2 3

4 3 tr tr 4 3 tr tr 2 1 3 2 3

3 4 3 4 3 4 2 4 2 4 2

The musical score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff.

 System 1: Features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand includes trills and sixteenth-note passages. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

 System 2: Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a crescendo marking (*cresc. a poco a poco*) leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand has more complex melodic lines with trills.

 System 3: Features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns, while the left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment.

 System 4: Begins with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking followed by *a tempo*. It starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melody, and the left hand features a walking bass line.

The musical score is for the piano introduction of 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. It is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and beams. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and a trill 'tr'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the treble staff contains a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a series of eighth notes. The first measure of the bass staff contains a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a series of eighth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the treble staff contains a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a series of eighth notes. The first measure of the bass staff contains a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a series of eighth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the treble staff contains a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a series of eighth notes. The first measure of the bass staff contains a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a series of eighth notes.

The image shows a page from a musical score for the piece 'L'Espresso' by Franz Liszt, Op. 28, No. 15. The score is written for piano and is in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating E major. The tempo markings are 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) and 'a tempo'. The score consists of 15 measures. The first measure is marked 'poco rit.' and the second measure is marked 'a tempo'. The score is written in a single system with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody and the bass staff contains the accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is in E major and consists of 15 measures.

Fuga XIII

Allegro moderato ed energico (♩ = 69)

(a 3 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

а) Второе противосложение,

которое повторяется в фуге в тактах 32—35 и 65—68.

б) Первая интермедия. Обе маленькие фигуры, образующие

контрапункт сопрано

исходят из темы. Этот ход повторен после сопрано басом и альтом, а вслед за тем опять сопрано.

а) Second Counter-subject

repeated during this fugue in bars 32-35 and 65-68.

б) First episode. The two short designs which form the Counter-point of the Sopr.

the Theme. The passage is afterwards repeated by the Bass and Contr., and again by the Soprano.

а) Secondo Controsoggetto

che si ripete, durante la Fuga, nelle battute 32-35 e 65-68.

б) 1^{mo} Episodio. I due piccoli disegni che formano il contrapunto del Soprano nascono dal

Tema. Il passaggio è ripetuto, dopo del Sopr., dal Basso e dal Contralto, e poi nuovamente dal Soprano.

а) Second contre-sujet

que l'on retrouvera dans les mesures 32-35 et 65-68 de la même fugue.

б) 1^{er} épisode. Les deux petits motifs qui composent le contre-point du soprano sont issus du

sujet. Ce même passage est repris ensuite par la basse et l'alto, puis revient au soprano.

c) Вторая интермедия. В следующей секвенции

верхние голоса повторяют поочередно конец темы. Исполнитель должен ясно показать имитацию между сопрано и альтом. Бас выведен из следующего элемента темы: Интермедия повторяется в 57-м такте.

d) Вариант второго противосложения:

c) Second episode. In the following sequence

etc. the upper parts repeat the end of the Theme. The performer must bring out the imitations between Sopr. and Contr. The Bass is formed from the thematic design. The episode is repeated, beginning at the 57th bar.

d) Variant of the Second Counter-subject:

c) 24^o Episodio. Nella seguente progressione

etc. le voci superiori ripetono scambievolmente la fine del Tema. È necessario che l'esecutore dia rilievo alle imitazioni fra il Sopr. ed il Contral.

to. Il Basso è formato dal disegno tematico. L'episodio si ripete a cominciare dalla battuta 57^{ma}.

d) Variante del secondo Controsoggetto:

c) 2^{ème} épisode. Dans la progression suivante

etc. les parties supérieures répètent en alternant la fin du sujet. L'exécutant aura soin de bien faire ressortir les imitations entre le soprano et l'alto. La basse, elle aussi, est formée d'un fragment du sujet:

L'épisode entier se répète à partir de la mesure 57.

d) Variante du second contre-sujet:

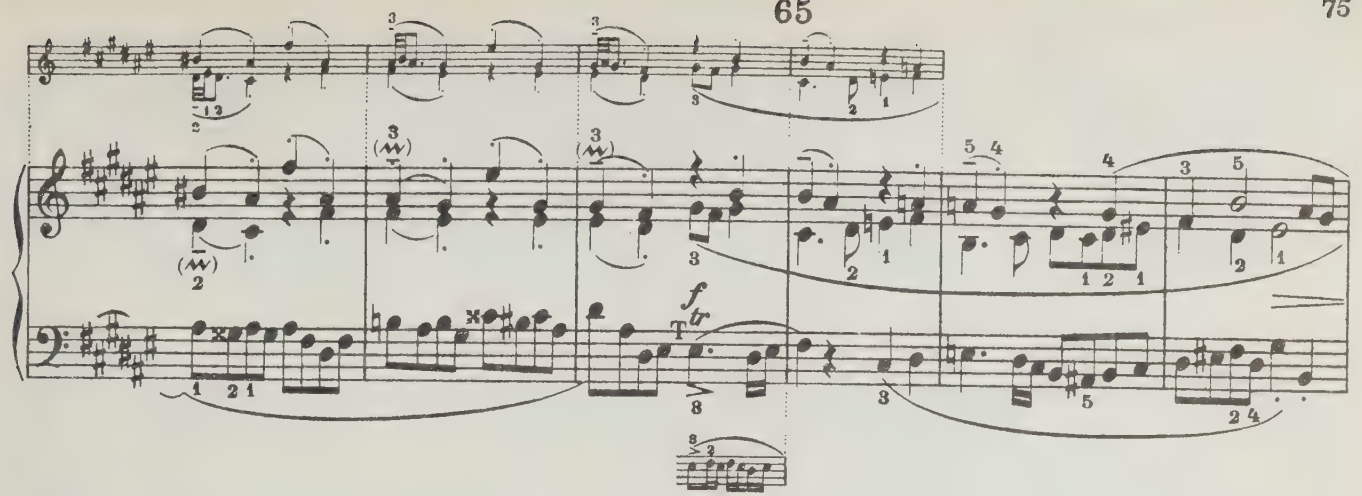
The musical score is for a piano piece, measures 53 through 77. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score is divided into four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system (measures 53-54) and the fourth system (measures 76-77) are marked with 'e)' and are repeated. The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *marc.* (marcato), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also articulations like *tr* (trill) and *w* (accents). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is highly detailed with many slurs and ties.

е) Эта часть сопровождения повторяется в тактах 53—54 и 76—77.

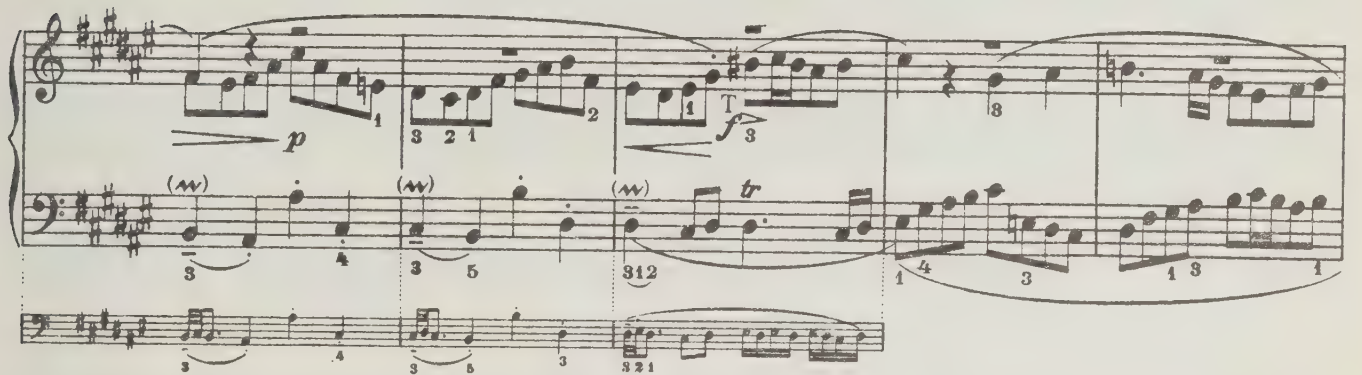
e) This part of the accompaniment is repeated in bars 53-54 and 76-77.

e) Questa parte d'accompagnamento si ripete nelle battute 53-54 e 76-77.

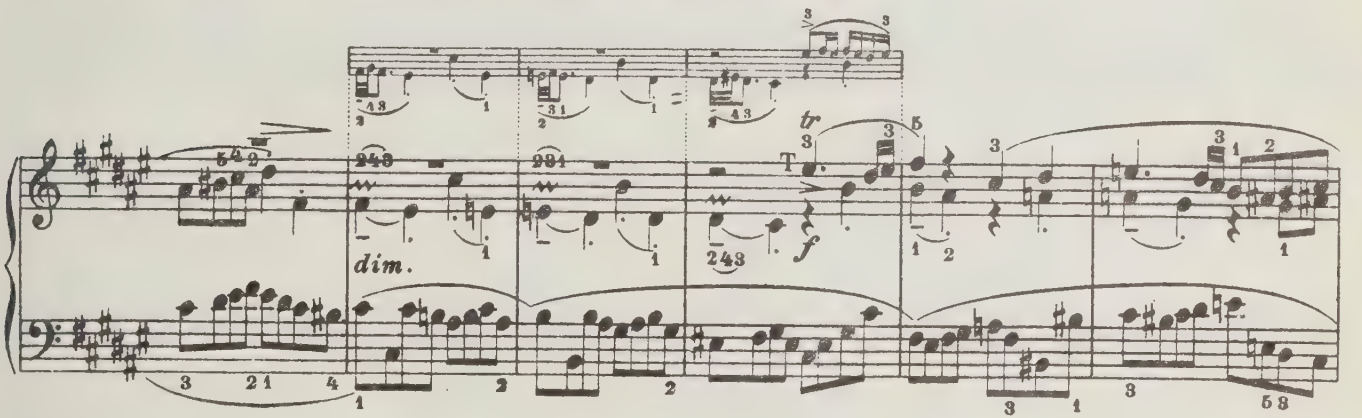
e) Cette partie d'accompagnement se retrouve aux mesures 53-54 et 76-77.



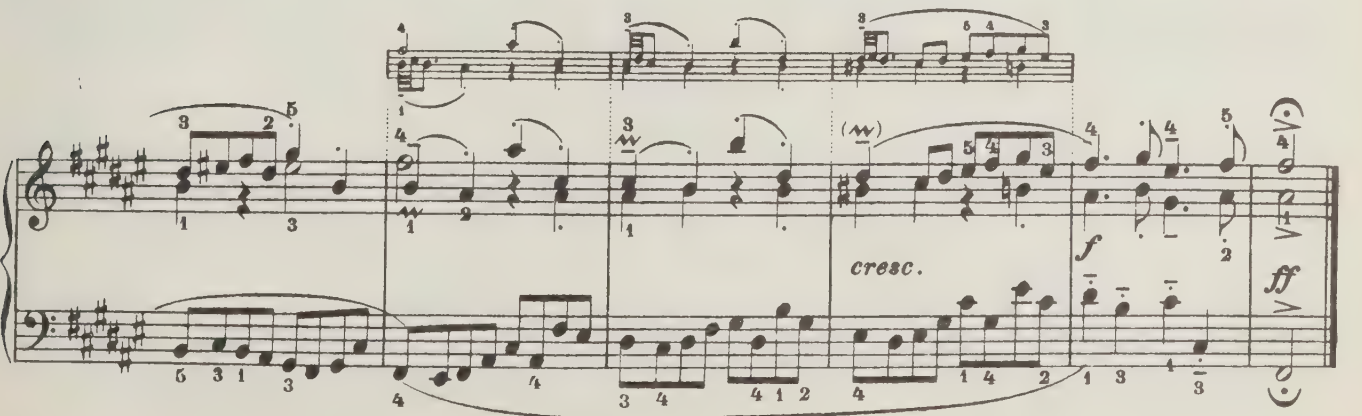
First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is in treble and bass clefs. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 3. A trill is marked in measure 3. A small inset shows a detail of a triplet.



Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The score continues with complex rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking *p* is present in measure 5. A trill is marked in measure 6. A dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 7. A trill is marked in measure 7. A dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 8.



Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The score continues with complex rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking *dim.* is present in measure 9. A trill is marked in measure 10. A dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 11. A trill is marked in measure 11. A dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 12.



Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The score continues with complex rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking *cresc.* is present in measure 13. A dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 14. A dynamic marking *ff* is present in measure 15. A dynamic marking *ff* is present in measure 16.

The musical score for Preludio XIV, Andante espressivo, is written for piano and bass. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked Andante espressivo with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each containing a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and an expressive (espress.) marking. The first system includes a piano (p) dynamic in the bass. The second system features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the piano. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic in the piano. The fourth system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the piano. The fifth system includes a piano (p) dynamic in the piano. The sixth system includes a piano (p) dynamic in the piano. The score is filled with various musical notations, including triplets, sixteenth-note passages, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a piano (p) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the piano.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Treble staff starts with *p* (piano). Bass staff has *p cresc. a poco a poco*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.
- System 2:** Treble staff has *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*. Bass staff has *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- System 3:** Treble staff has *mf espress.* (mezzo-forte, expressive). Bass staff has *p* and *mf espress.*.
- System 4:** Treble staff has *p*. Bass staff has *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 5:** Treble staff has *ampio* (amplio). Bass staff has *f*.
- System 6:** Treble staff has *rit. lento*. Bass staff has *f* and *p*.

The notation includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 21, 32, 43, 54) and articulations (accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a final *p* (piano) dynamic in the bass staff.

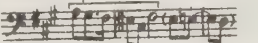
Andante; sostenuto e severo (♩ = 72)

(a 3 voci)

I Tema. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

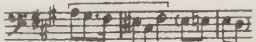
Редактор предлагает условно разделить эту фугу на пять частей. Первая часть целиком посвящена развитию главной темы (первой темы) и кончается в середине двадцатого такта в ля мажоре. Во второй части композитор вводит новую

тему (вторую тему) , которая опять экспонируется. После наделения в до-диез миноре (такт 36) вступает ещё одна тема (третья тема)

, независимая от обеих предыдущих тем. В 52-м такте в си миноре снова вступает первая тема, которая после повторения в фа-диез миноре (вместе с обеими другими) в середине 57-го такта делает каденцию в главной тональности. Отсюда до конца следует эпилог, в котором переплетаются три темы. Редактор предлагает условно разделить пьесу следующим образом:

- Первая часть: 1-я тема (фа-диез минор) до 20-го такта.
 Вторая часть: 2-я тема (ля мажор) с 20-го такта.
 Третья часть: 3-я тема (до-диез минор) с 36-го такта.
 Четвертая часть: 1-я тема (си минор) с 52-го такта.
 Кода: все темы (фа-диез минор) с 57-го такта.

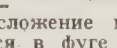
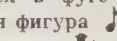
The reviser proposes to divide this fugue into five sections. The first section is wholly given to the development of the principal Theme (Theme I) and finishes at the first half of the 20th bar in the key of A maj. In the second section the composer

brings in another Theme (Theme II) , which gives opportunity for new development. After a cadenza in C# min. (bar 36) begins a third Theme (Theme III)

 quite independent of

the other two. At the 52nd bar (in B min.) we see again the first Theme, which, repeated afterwards in F# min. (worked in with the other two) makes a cadenza to the principal key on the third beat of the 57th bar. From here to the end follows a part of epilogue in which the three Themes are interwoven. Here is the division that the reviser proposes for this fugue:

- First section: Theme I (F# min.) up to the 20th bar.
 Second section: Theme II (A maj.) beginning from the 20th bar.
 Third section: Theme III (C# min.) beginning from the 36th bar.
 Fourth section: Theme I (B min.) beginning from the 52nd bar.
 Conclusion: All the Themes (F# min.) beginning from the 57th bar.

a) Противосложение к первой теме не удержано, часто используется в фуге только взятая из противосложения ритмическая фигура , и интервал уменьшенной нисходящей квинты , равно как и ее обращение — восходящая кварта.

a) The Counter-subject to the first Theme is not retained, but its rhythmic design  and the interval of augmented fifth  (with its inversion of diminished fourth) are largely used through the fugue.

Il revisore propone di dividere questa Fuga in cinque parti. La prima parte è tutta dedicata allo svolgersi del Tema principale (I Tema) ed ha fine a mezzo della 20^{ma} battuta nella tonalità di La magg. Nella seconda parte l'autore introduce un

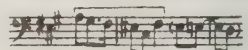
altro Tema (II T.) , che forma nuovo motivo di sviluppo. Dopo una Cadenza in D# minore (batt. 36^{ma}) ha

principio un terzo Tema (III T.) 

indipendentemente ai due Temi precedenti. Alla 52^{ma} battuta (in Si min.) riappare il primo Tema che ripetuto poi in Fa# min. (misto agli altri due) fa Cadenza nel tono principale a mezzo della 57^{ma} battuta. Da qui sino alla fine segue una parte di epilogo ove s'intrecciano i tre Temi. Concludendo ecco la divisione che il revisore propone per questo pezzo:

- Prima parte: I Tema (Fa# min.) sino alla 20^{ma} battuta.
 Seconda parte: II Tema (La magg.) a cominciare dalla 20^{ma} battuta.
 Terza parte: III Tema (Do# min.) a cominciare dalla 36^{ma} battuta.
 Quarta parte: I Tema (Si min.) a cominciare dalla 52^{ma} battuta.
 Conclusione: Tutti i Temi (Fa# min.) a cominciare dalla 57^{ma} battuta.

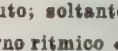
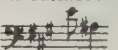
Le reviseur propose de diviser cette fugue en cinq parties. La première partie est consacrée tout entière au développement du sujet principal (I T) et se termine au milieu de la mesure 20, en la majeur. Dans la seconde partie, l'auteur in-

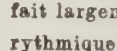
troduit un sujet nouveau (II T.) , qui est développé à son tour. Après une cadence en ut dièse mineur (mesure 36), apparaît un troisième sujet (III T.)

 indépendant des deux

précédents. A la mesure 52 (en si mineur), le premier sujet reparaît. Il est repris ensuite et réuni aux deux autres, en fa dièse mineur, puis rentre, au milieu de la mesure 57, dans le ton principal. A partir d'ici les trois sujets s'entremêlent en une sorte de récapitulation finale. Voici donc le mode de subdivision de l'œuvre que nous proposons:

- Première partie: I^{er} sujet (fa dièse min.) jusqu'à la mesure 20.
 Deuxième partie: II^{ème} sujet (la majeur), à partir de la mesure 20.
 Troisième partie: III^{ème} sujet (ut dièse min.), à partir de la mesure 36.
 Quatrième partie: I^{er} sujet (si min.), à partir de la mesure 52.
 Conclusion: tous les sujets réunis (fa dièse min.), à partir de la mes. 57.

a) Il Controsoggetto del I Tema non è mantenuto; soltanto sono largamente adoperati durante la Fuga il disegno ritmico  e il l'intervallo di quinta diminuita discendente  e il rivolto di quarta ascendente.

a) Le contre-sujet du premier sujet n'est pas maintenu, mais on fait largement usage, pendant toute la fugue, de la formule rythmique  de l'intervallo descendant de quinte diminuée  et de son renversement sous forme de quarte ascendante.

b) *p. uguale e legatissimo*

c) *cresc. a poco a poco*

d) *dim.*

e) *marc.*

20

b) Связующая интермедия.

c) Первая интермедия. Тема появляется в виде коротких отрывков в прямом движении и в обращении.

d) Или:

e) Вторая интермедия, образована из следующих отрывков:

b) Transition period.

c) First episode. The Theme appears in short fragments either by direct motion or inverted.

d) Or:

e) Second episode formed with the two following fragments:

b) Periodo di transizione.

c) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il Tema appare in piccoli frammenti sia per moto retto che per moto contrario.

d) Ossia:

e) 2^{do} Episodio costruito mediante i due frammenti seguenti:

b) Période de transition.

c) 1^{er} épisode. Le sujet apparaît par petits fragments, tantôt en mouvement direct, tantôt renversé.

d) Ou:

e) 2^{ème} épisode, construit sur les deux motifs suivants:

[illegible]

г) Третья интермедия. В этом коротком мотиве представлен видоизмененный конец первой темы:

f) Third episode. The end of the first Theme is developed in this short episode

f) 3^{zo} Episodio. In questo breve Episodio si dà sviluppo alla fine del I. Tema:

f) 3^{ème} épisode, très bref et se bornant à développer la formule finale du 1^{er} sujet:

g) Равнозначно следующему:

h) Четвёртая интермедия. Тематически фигура soprano несомненно происходит из первой темы в обращении.

i) Пятая интермедия.

j) Три темы следуют одна за другой без сокращения.

g) Equivalent to

h) Fourth episode The thematic origin of the figure given out by the Sopr. is undoubtedly taken from the first Theme inverted.

i) Fifth episode.

j) The three Themes follow each other here in their entirety.

g) Equivale a

h) 4^{to} Episodio. L'origine tematica della figurazione proposta dal Sopr. è indiscutibile (dal I.T. per moto contrario).

i) 5^{to} Episodio.

j) I tre Temi si succedono qui l'uno all'altro per intero.

g) Equivalent de

h) 4^{ème} épisode. L'origine thématique de la figuration du soprano est indéniable (1^{er} sujet renversé).

i) 5^{ème} épisode.

j) Les trois sujets se succèdent ici intégralement.

Preludio XV

Vivace e scorrevole (♩ = 132)
poco articolato

The musical score for Preludio XV is written for piano and bass. It begins with a tempo and articulation marking: *Vivace e scorrevole* (♩ = 132) and *poco articolato*. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a piano (p) and bass (b) staff.

System 1: The piano staff starts with a *p* dynamic and features a series of eighth-note chords. The bass staff has a *poco articolato* marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 2: The piano staff includes a *poco cresc.* marking. The bass staff has a *mf brillante* marking. Both staves show complex fingering patterns and slurs.

System 3: The piano staff has a *p* dynamic. The bass staff includes a *dim.* marking. There are repeat signs and a double bar line in the middle of the system.

System 4: The piano staff has a *poco cresc.* marking. The bass staff continues with complex fingering and slurs. The score ends with a final cadence.

Throughout the piece, various musical notations are used, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, and *dim.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

This page of musical notation consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Articulation marks such as accents and slurs are used throughout.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (3 1 3 4) and a sixteenth-note triplet (1 5 2 1). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (3 4 3 4). Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

System 2: Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (2 1 3) and a sixteenth-note triplet (4 2 3). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 1). Dynamics include *mf* and *dim.*.

System 3: Treble staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (5 2) and a sixteenth-note triplet (2 5 1 4). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (2 5 2). Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *dim.*.

System 4: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (3 1 2 4) and a sixteenth-note triplet (4 5 4). Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (3 1 4). Dynamics include *p*.

Fuga XV

Allegro, con molta vivacità e brio (♩ = 76)

(a 3 voci) *p staccatissimo*

Тема. Кода. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Тема здесь сопровождается двумя новыми противосложениями, удержанными во всей фуге, в то время как первое противосложение больше не повторяется.

b) Первая интермедия, в основе которой лежит мотив двух первых тактов темы, проводимый в разных голосах.

a) The Theme is accompanied here by two new Counter-subjects kept throughout the rest of the fugue, while the first Counter-subject does not occur again.

b) First episode formed by the repetitions of the first two bars of the Theme in the different parts.

a) Il Tema è qui accompagnato da due nuovi Controsoggetti che sono mantenuti durante l'intera Fuga, mentre il primo Controsoggetto non è più ripetuto.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio formato dal ripetersi nelle varie voci delle due prime battute del Tema.

a) Le sujet est accompagné ici de deux nouveaux contre-sujets qui se maintiendront dès lors à travers toute la fugue, tandis que le premier contre-sujet ne reparait pas.

b) 1^{er} épisode formé des deux premières mesures du sujet passant successivement dans les différentes parties.

pp. 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 2 4 1 2 5 3 2 4 5 3 2 4 1 2 3 1 2 4 1 5 2

poco cresc.

tr

mf cresc.

tr

p

cresc.

f

rit.

p

с) Вторая интермедия. Следующая тематическая фигура, хотя и поделенная между голосами, является единой и составляет

нисходящую секвенцию: и т. д.

d) Органный пункт на доминанте.

e) Этот нисходящий ход является повторением в обращении пассажа, данного восемь тактами раньше.

c) Second episode. There is only one thematic design, which, divided between the parts, descends like a sequence.

Example: etc.

d) Pedal on the Dominant.

e) This descending passage is but the repetition, inverted of the passage eight bars before.

e) 2^{do} Episodio. Il disegno tematico sebbene ripartito fra le parti è unico e scende a guisa di progressione.

Es. etc.

d) Pedale sulla Dominante.

e) Questo passo discendente non è altro che la ripetizione, per moto contrario, del passaggio posto otto battute prima.

c) 2^{eme} épisode. Bien que éparti entre les différentes parties, la formule thématique est homogène et forme une progression descendante,

soit: etc.

d) Pédale sur la dominante.

e) Ce trait descendant n'est rien autre que la répétition, en mouvement contraire, du trait ascendant que l'on a vu huit mesures auparavant.

Preludio XVI

Largamente; pesante ed energico (♩ = 84)

f non legato e con molto accento

segue

segue sempre non legato

35

a) Относительно условного значения точки см. примечание к 5-й фуге первого тома.

a) As to the conventional value of the dot, see annotation to fugue V. Book I.

a) Relativamente al valore convenzionale del punto, vedi l'annotazione per la Fuga V della Prima Parte.

a) Relativement à la valeur conventionnelle du point, voir la remarque sur la Fugue V de la 1^{re} partie.

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (3, 5, 1) and continues with various eighth and sixteenth note patterns, including a triplet (1, 2, 3, 4). The bass staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 5) and includes a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3). Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *f* (forte). A small inset at the top right shows a continuation of the treble staff with a triplet (1, 2, 2, 1, 2).

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns, including a triplet (4, 1, 5). The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 1) and a triplet of eighth notes (3, 3, 1). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). A small inset at the top right shows a continuation of the treble staff with a triplet (5, 4, 3).

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns, including a triplet (4, 3, 1). The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 1) and a triplet of eighth notes (3, 3, 3). Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). A small inset at the top right shows a continuation of the treble staff with a triplet (5, 4, 3).

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (2, 3, 4) and continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 1) and a triplet of eighth notes (2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *mf dim. e rall.* (mezzo-forte, diminuendo, and rallentando) and *p* (piano). A small inset at the top right shows a continuation of the treble staff with a triplet (5, 4, 3).

Fuga XVI

Allegro molto tranquillo (♩ = 72)

(a 4 voci)

energico *mf* *non legato* *tenute* *mf* *energico* *p* *non legato*

tenute *mf* *energico* *p* *non legato*

dim. *p* *non legato*

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

а) Первая интермедия. Все тематические образования происходят из противосложения: бас использует фигуру первых двух тактов, сопрано и альт повторяют попеременно конец этой фигуры и непосредственно за ней следующей и фигуру:

а) First episode. Its thematic derivations originate from the Counter-subject: the Bass follows the design of the first two bars, the Sopr. and Contr. repeat the close and the notes following soon after

и фигуру:

а) 1^{mo} Episodio. Le derivazioni tematiche sono tutte originate dal Controsoggetto: il Basso ne segue il disegno delle due prime battute; il Sopr. e Contralto ne ripetono scambievolmente la chiusa e le note che ad essa immediatamente fan seguito e, dopo, il disegno

а) 1^{er} épisode. Les éléments thématiques en sont tous dérivés du contre-sujet: la basse reprenant la formule des deux premières mesures de celui-ci, le soprano et l'alto répétant alternativement la fin, le groupe de notes qui suit immédiatement et, ensuite, le motif

The musical score is divided into five systems. The first system includes a short introduction with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The second system contains a section marked 'b)' and 'p'. The third system includes a section marked 'c)' and 'cresc.'. The fourth system continues the piece. The fifth system includes a section marked 'mf' and ends with a final chord. The score is written for both hands, with detailed fingerings and slurs throughout.

b) Вторая интермедия, того же характера, что и предыдущая.
 c) Выделите сильно тему, исполняя ее здесь большими пальцами обеих рук, в то время как другие голоса ведутся legato и dolce.

b) Second episode with the same characteristics of the preceding.

c) An energetic execution must be given to the Theme, played here by the thumbs, while the other parts must keep a constant legato e dolce.

b) 2^{do} Episodio che ha gli stessi caratteri del precedente.

c) Si dia un'esecuzione energica al Tema, che viene qui affidato al pollice delle due mani, mentre le altre voci dovranno conservare il loro andamento legato e dolce.

b) 2^{ème} épisode, analogue au précédent.

c) Le sujet dont l'exécution est confiée ici aux deux pouces, sera joué avec énergie, tandis que les autres parties conserveront leur allure liée et douce, legato e dolce.

d) Третья интермедия. Мотив сопрано развивает тему, в то время как альт выведен из противосложения

в обеих следующих фигурах. В басы, как и в первой интермедии, используются интонации двух первых тактов противосложения.

e) Альт и тенор одновременно проводят тему терциями.

f) Четвертая интермедия.

g) Сопрано и альт проводят тему в секстах. Бас ведет синкопическую фигуру, ритмически подчеркивающую тему. Это следует, однако, понимать так, как если бы он двигался

терциями, в следующем виде:



То же самое происходит в верхних голосах 59-го такта.

h) Пятая интермедия. Противосложение повторяется частично басом.

d) Third episode. The Sopr. has a figure of the Theme while the Contr. is founded on the two following designs of the

Counter-subject: The Bass, as in the first episode, follows the design of the first two bars of the Counter-subject.

e) The Contr. and the Tenor together, have the Theme in thirds.

f) Fourth episode.

g) The Sopr. and Contr. have the Theme in sixths: the Bass is in contra-tempo with the Tenor for the sake of variety, but it must be con-

sidered as if written in thirds, in the following manner: This really happens in the upper parts at the 59th bar.

h) Fifth episode. A portion of the Counter-subject is repeated by the Bass.

d) 3^o Episodio. Il Soprano segue il Tema mentre il Contralto deriva dal Controsoggetto nei due seguenti disegni:

Il Basso, come nel 1^{mo} Episodio, segue il disegno delle due prime battute del Controsoggetto.

e) Il Contralto ed il Tenore cantano unitamente il Tema a distanza di terza.

f) 4^{to} Episodio.

g) Il Sopr. ed il Contralto eseguono il Tema in sesto: il Basso è in contratempo col Tema per dar maggiore varietà, ma deve considerarsi come se procedesse ad esso unito per terza nel modo seguente:

e ciò avviene, nelle voci superiori alla 59^{ma} battuta.

h) 5^{to} Episodio. Il Controsoggetto è ripetuto, in parte, dal Basso.

d) 3^{ème} épisode. Le soprano poursuit le développement du sujet tandis que l'alto est issu du contre-sujet, en ces deux

motifs: et que la basse, comme dans le 1^{er} épisode, se compose des deux premières mesures du contre-sujet.

e) L'alto et le ténor donnent ensemble le sujet, en tierces.

f) 4^{ème} épisode.

g) Le soprano et alto exécutent le sujet à la sixte. Quant aux syncopes de la basse, elles n'ont d'autre but que de donner un peu de variété à l'ensemble et il faut considérer cette partie comme marchant

par tierces avec le sujet, comme suit: On retrouvera

le même procédé, pour les parties supérieures, à la mesure 59.

h) 5^{ème} épisode. Le contre-sujet réparaît en partie dans la basse.

59

mf

f

dim.

p

cresc.

largamente

dim.

mf

f

p

91

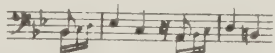
i) Оба верхних голоса и оба нижних ведут тему и противосложение в терциях.

j) Шестая интермедия.

k) Стретто.

l) Кода.

m) Равнозначно следующему.



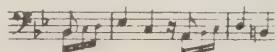
i) The two upper and the two lower parts repeat in thirds the Theme and the Counter-subject.

j) Sixth episode.

k) Stretto.

l) Coda.

m) Equivalent to:



i) Le due voci superiori, e le due inferiori ripetono per terza il Tema ed il Controsoggetto.

j) 6^{to} Episodio.

k) Stretto.

l) Coda.

m) Equivale a



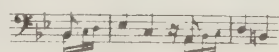
i) Les parties supérieures et les parties inférieures se groupent deux à deux, pour présenter en tierces sujet et contre-sujet.

j) 6^{ème} épisode.

k) Strette.

l) Coda.

m) Equivalent de



Preludio XVII

Andantino (♩ = 63)

Musical score for Preludio XVII, Andantino (♩ = 63). The score is in 3/4 time and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings like 5 3, 3, 5 4 3 2 1 2, 5, 4, and 1 3 2. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic, a crescendo hairpin, and a forte (*f*) dynamic. It also features a staccato dash with an accent (*a*) and dynamics like *cresc.*, *f*, *non molto legato*, and *dim.* The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin labeled "cresc. a poco a poco". The fourth system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings and slurs.

a) Эти острые точки $\vee$ имеются в оригинале. См. примечание к теме 10-й фуги.

a) These staccato dashes $\vee$ are original. See annotation for the Theme in fugue X.

a) I punti acuti $\vee$ sono originali. Vedi annotazione per il Tema della Fuga X.

a) Les signes $\vee$ sont dans l'original. Voir la remarque faite sur le sujet de la Fuga X.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features complex sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings like 5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 3, 2. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *f*, and *p*.
- System 2:** Features a crescendo (*cresc. un poco*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand continues with intricate patterns, while the left hand provides harmonic support.
- System 3:** Includes piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The right hand has a melodic line with many slurs and ties, while the left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment.
- System 4:** Starts with mezzo-forte (*mf*) and a diminuendo (*dim.*). The right hand has a descending melodic line. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- System 5:** Features piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment.
- System 6:** Starts with piano (*p*) and includes a crescendo (*cresc.*). The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and the instruction *non molto legato*.

Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Slurs and ties are used extensively to connect notes across measures.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings like 1 4, 1 2, 4, 3, 1 5 3, 1 4, 1 5 3 2, and 1 3. Bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings like 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, and 1, 2. Dynamics include *dim.* and *p*.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melodic line with fingerings like 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 1 3, and 4. Bass staff has fingerings like 1/4, 4, and 4. Dynamic is *cresc. a poco a poco*.
- System 3:** Treble staff has fingerings like 2, 1 2 1, 5 4, 4, 5 4, 5, 4, 1, 1 2, and 1 2. Bass staff has fingerings like 4, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, and 3. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *p*.
- System 4:** Treble staff has fingerings like 1 2, 4, 3, 1 3, 3, 4, 4, 1, and 3. Bass staff has fingerings like 5, 4, 3 1 2, 3, 4, 1, 3 2 1, 4, 3 1 2, 3, 4, 1, 3 2 1, and 3 2 1. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*
- System 5:** Treble staff has fingerings like 1 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3 1 2, 1 2, 3, 5 3, 5 4, and 5 4. Bass staff has fingerings like 4, 1, 3 1 2, 3, 4, 3 1 2, 4, 3 2 1, 4, 3 2 1, and 3 2 1. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*
- System 6:** Treble staff has fingerings like 4, 1, 3 1 2, 3, 4, 3 1 2, 4, 3 2 1, 4, 3 2 1, and 3 2 1. Bass staff has fingerings like 4, 1, 3 1 2, 3, 4, 3 1 2, 4, 3 2 1, 4, 3 2 1, and 3 2 1. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Features rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Fingerings are indicated throughout.
- System 2:** Includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes.
- System 3:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes.
- System 4:** Includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes.
- System 5:** Includes a *più lento* (slower) marking. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes.

Fuga XVII

dolce e legatissimo

Tranquillamente e cantando (♩ = 69)

(a 4 voci)

p dolce e legatissimo

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Второе

противосложение,

которое почти во всей фуге соединено с первым.

c) Первая интермедия. Сопрано происходит из первого и второго противосложения. Пример:

Альт выведен из темы, и бас повторяет в форме секвенции некоторый период (измененный конец темы).

который имелся уже в сопрано в пятом такте.

Сходные тематические элементы служат для образования начинающейся в двадцать седьмом такте третьей интермедии.

a) Transition period.

b) Second Counter-subject

which we find together with the first Counter-subject, nearly throughout the whole fugue.

c) First episode. The Soprano originates from the first and second Counter-subjects. Execution:

Contralto is founded on the Theme and the Bass repeats, in sequence form, a modification of the end of the Theme, already sung by the Soprano in the 5th bar

The same thematic material forms the third episode which begins at the 27th bar.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 2^{do} Controsoggetto

che si trova unito, in quasi tutta la Fuga al primo Controsoggetto.

c) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il Soprano ha origine dal primo e secondo Controsoggetto. Esecuzione:

Il Contralto deriva dal Tema, ed il Basso ripete, in forma di progressione, un periodo (modificazione della fine del Tema) già cantato dal Soprano alla 5^a battuta

L'identico contenuto tematico serve a formare il 3^{io} Episodio che comincia alla 27^{ma} battuta.

a) Période de transition

b) Second contre-sujet

qui, pendant presque toute la fugue, est réuni au premier.

c) 1^{er} épisode. Le soprano résulte d'une combinaison des deux contre-sujets, soit:

du sujet lui-même et la basse répète, sous forme de progression, une formule (modification de la fin du sujet) déjà entendue dans le soprano, à la mesure

Les mêmes éléments thématiques servent à former le 3^{ème} épisode qui commence à la mesure 27.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *marc.*, and *p marc. cresc.*. The score is divided into sections labeled d) and e).

d) Вторая интермедия, в которой тенор и альт поочередно повторяют конец темы.

e) Третья интермедия (см. примечание c).

d) Second episode in which the Tenor and Contralto answer each other repeating the end of the Theme.

e) Third episode. (See Annotation c).

d) 2^{do} Episodio nel quale il Tenore ed il Contralto si rispondono nel ripetere la fine del Tema.

e) 3^{to} Episodio. (Vedi nota c).

d) 2^{ème} épisode dans lequel le ténor et l'alto reprennent alternativement la terminaison du sujet.

e) 3^{ème} épisode. (Voir la note c).

f) Вариант первого противосложения.

g) Стретто.

h) Этот пассаж имеет тематическое происхождение. Пример:

i) Добавление второго басового голоса под противосложением.

f) Variant of the first Counter-subject.

g) Stretto.

h) This passage preserves its thematic origin. Execution:

i) A second Bass is added here below the Counter-subject.

f) Variante del primo Controsoggetto.

g) Stretto.

h) Questo passaggio conserva la sua origine tematica. Esempio:

i) Aggiunta d'un secondo Basso al disotto del Controsoggetto.

f) Variante du premier contre-sujet.

g) Strette.

h) L'origine thématique de ce passage est encore sensible, soit:

i) Seconde partie de basse, introduite au-dessous du contre-sujet

Preludio XVIII

Allegretto (♩ = 92)

The musical score for Preludio XVIII, Allegretto (♩ = 92), is presented in five systems. Each system consists of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Allegretto, with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are indicated by the composer: forte (f) at the beginning, forte (f) in the second system, dim. (diminuendo) in the third system, p (piano) in the fourth system, and f (forte) in the fifth system. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

a) Обозначения piano и forte предписаны композитором.

a) This indication piano and the following forte are given by the composer.a) Questa indicazione di piano e quella seguente di forte sono dell' autore.a) L'indication de piano et celle de forte qui suit sont de J. S. Bach lui-même.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (p, cresc., f, dim.), and articulation marks (tr, x). The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (cresc.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The third system features a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.). The fifth system includes a forte (f) dynamic and a diminuendo (dim.) dynamic. The notation is complex, with many slurs, ties, and specific fingering instructions throughout.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, and *f*. The piece features complex passages with many slurs and fingerings, indicating a high level of technical difficulty. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano literature.

Fuga XVIII

Con moto tranquillo, uguale e dolce (♩ = 76)

(a 3 voci)

9

a)

23

I Tema. Противосложение.

Первая часть фуги состоит из 60 тактов. В 61-м такте противосложение несколько изменяется и композитор обращается с ним, как со второй темой, которая имеет собственное противосложение и развитие. В 97-м такте вступает вновь главная тема, сопровождаемая до конца фуги второй темой, которая, таким образом, снова играет здесь свою первоначальную роль противосложения.

The first part of the fugue consists of 60 bars. At the 61st bar the Counter-subject, with slight modifications, is treated by the composer as a second Theme with its own Counter-subject and developments. At the 97th bar the principal Theme returns, coupled, to the end, with the second Theme which now takes its proper place as Counter-subject.

a) Четырехтактная связующая интермедия. Повидимому, средний голос происходит из противосложения, развивая следующую фигуру:

b) Первая и вторая интермедии (такт 17 и 23) имеют следующее тематическое происхождение:

Оба отрывка происходят из связующей интермедии, в то время как мотив: (такт 27) происходит из начала темы.

a) Four bars of the transitory period. The inner part appears originating from the Counter-subject by repeating the following figure:

b) The first and second episodes (bars 17 and 23) have the following thematic derivations: the two fragments taken from the transitory period while the design (in the 27th bar) is taken from the beginning of the Theme.

La prima parte della Fuga consta di 60 battute. Alla 61^{ma} battuta il Controsoggetto, con alcune modificazioni, è trattato dall'autore come un secondo Tema avente un proprio Controsoggetto e propri sviluppi. Alla 97^{ma} battuta torna il Tema principale e gli si accoppia sino alla fine il II Tema che torna così al suo compito primitivo di Controsoggetto.

La première partie de cette fugue comporte soixante mesures. A la mesure 61, le contre-sujet quelque peu modifié est traité en manière de second sujet qui est développé à part avec un contre-sujet lui appartenant en propre. Le sujet principal reparaît à la mesure 97, accompagné jusqu'à la fin du second sujet qui reprend ainsi son rôle primitif de contre-sujet.

a) Quattro battute di periodo di transizione. La voce media sembra derivare dal Controsoggetto ripetendone la seguente figurazione:

b) Il primo ed il secondo Episodio (battute 17 e 23) hanno le seguenti derivazioni tematiche: i due frammenti sono tratti dal periodo di transizione, mentre il disegno (della 27^{ma} battuta) è tratto dal principio del Tema.

a) Période de transition de quatre mesures. La partie du milieu semble issue du contre-sujet dont elle répète le motif suivant:

b) La source thématique des épisodes 1 et 2 (mesures 17 et 23) est la suivante: les deux fragments sont extraits de la période de transition; le motif (à la mesure 27) provient du début du sujet.

sempre legatissimo

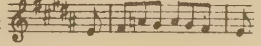
dim.
tr.

cresc.

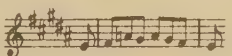
mf

p

d)

c) Третья интермедия. Мотив:  выведен из последнего такта темы.

d) Четвёртая интермедия. Здесь получают развитие два мотива связующей интермедии.

c) Third episode. The period  is taken from the last bar of the Theme.

d) Fourth episode. Two motifs of the transitory period are developed here,

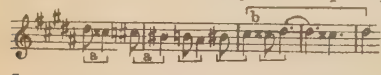
c) 3^o Episodio. Il periodo  è tratto dall'ultima battuta del Tema.

d) 4^{to} Episodio. Qui si sviluppano due motivi del periodo di transizione.

c) 3^{ème} épisode. Le passage  est tiré de la dernière mesure du sujet.

d) 4^{ème} épisode dans lequel se développent deux motifs de la période de transition.

е) Вторая тема является изменением противосложения первой темы. Часть а в следующем примере:



представляет взятый.

в обращении мотив противосложения. Вторая часть б вполне соответствует противосложению

ф) Противосложение

второй темы:



г) Противосложение второй темы здесь изменено в двух первых тактах.

h) Здесь, в обоих первых тактах, противосложение первой темы также изменено, но другим способом.

и) Пятая интермедия. Следующий мотив: происходит из противосложения второй темы в его последней форме.

е) The second Theme is a modification of the Counter-subject to the first Theme; the part marked 'a' in the following example:

is only a derivation, by inversion, of the figure of the Counter-subject. The second part, marked 'b' is exactly equal to the Counter-subject.

ф) Counter-subject of the second Theme

г) The Counter-subject of the second Theme is modified here in the first two bars.

h) Here the Counter-subject has the first two bars modified in another way.

и) Fifth episode. The following figure originates from the Counter-subject of the second Theme in its last form.

е) Il secondo Tema è una modificazione del Controsoggetto del primo Tema; la parte segnata 'a' nel seguente esempio

non è che una derivante, per moto contrario, della figurazione del Controsoggetto

Quanto alla seconda parte segnata 'b' è perfettamente uguale al Controsoggetto.

ф) Controsoggetto del II Tema

г) Il Controsoggetto del II Tema è qui modificato nelle due prime misure.

h) Anche qui il Controsoggetto del II Tema ha modificate, in nuova foggia, le due prime misure.

и) 5^{to} Episodio. La seguente figurazione deriva dal Controsoggetto del secondo Tema nella sua ultima forma.

е) Le second sujet est une modification du contre-sujet du premier.

Le motif 'a' de l'exemple suivant n'est qu'un dérivé par renversement de la figuration du contre-sujet. Quant au second motif 'b', il est absolument identique au contre-sujet.

ф) Contre-sujet du 2^{ème} sujet:

г) Les deux premières mesures du contre-sujet du 2^{ème} sujet sont ici modifiées.

h) Ici encore les deux premières mesures du contre-sujet du 2^{ème} sujet sont modifiées, mais d'une autre manière.

и) 5^{ème} épisode. La figuration suivante est issue de la dernière forme du contre-sujet du 2^{ème} sujet.

m) Фигура происходит из связующей интермедии. Пример:

n) Последняя интермедия. Фигура происходит из первой темы.

m) The figure originates from the transitory period. Execution:

n) Last episode. The design is taken from the first Theme.

m) La figura deriva dal periodo di transizione. Esempio: batt. 9^{na}

n) Ultimo Episodio. Il disegno è tratto dal primo Tema.

m) Le motif vient de la période de transition. Soit: mes. 9

n) Dernier épisode. Le motif a sa source dans le 1^{er} sujet.

Allegretto (♩ = 88)

Preludio XIX

107

3176

Fuga XIX

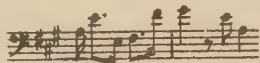
Allegro moderato (♩ = 92) *f energico*

(a 3 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

a) Однотактная связующая интермедия. Тенор повторяет в форме секвенции конец темы. Аналогичное тематическое содержание — в обеих очень коротких интермедиях в тактах 8 и 11.

b) Второе противосложение:



c) Измененное второе противосложение, сохранившее только характерный ритм.

d) Третья интермедия, тематически сходная с предыдущей, за исключением того, что сопрано проводит короткую фигуру темы в обращении.

a) Bar of transition. The Tenor repeats, as a sequence, the close of the Theme. The first and second brief episodes (bars 8 and 11) have the same thematic material.

b) Second Counter-subject:



c) The Second Counter-subject is modified; it has only its characteristic rhythm.

d) Third episode thematically equal to both the preceding, with the exception that the Sopr. repeats the short period inverted.

a) Battuta di transizione. Il Tenore ripete, a forma di progressione, la chiusa del Tema. Lo stesso contenuto tematico hanno i brevissimi Episodi primo e secondo alle battute 8 ed 11.

b) 2^{do} Controsoggetto:



c) Il secondo Controsoggetto è modificato; mantiene solo il suo caratteristico ritmo.

d) 3^o Episodio uguale tematicamente ai precedenti, salvo che il Soprano ripete il breve periodo per moto contrario.

a) Mesure de transition. Le ténor répète, sous forme de progression, la fin du sujet. Les deux très petits épisodes, mesures 8 et 11, ont le même contenu thématique.

b) Second contre-sujet:



c) Le second contre-sujet modifié n'est plus reconnaissable que par son rythme caractéristique.

d) 3^{ème} épisode, pareil aux précédents au point de vue thématique, à ceci près que le soprano renverse le petit motif, en le développant.

е) Четвёртая интермедия. Бас и вслед за ним тенор используют знакомую уже тематическую фразу.

ф) Пятая интермедия.

г) Последняя интермедия.

е) Fourth episode. The Bass, and afterwards the Tenor, repeat the usual thematic period.

ф) Fifth episode.

г) Last episode.

е) 4^{to} Episodio. Il Basso, e poi il Tenore, ripetono il solito periodo tematico.

ф) 5^{to} Episodio.

г) Ultimo Episodio.

е) 4^{ème} épisode. La basse puis le ténor reprennent la phrase thématique déjà connue.

ф) 5^{ème} épisode.

г) Dernier épisode.

Preludio XX

Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice (♩ = 63)

The musical score for Preludio XX is written for piano and bass. It consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is C major, and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto un poco espressivo ma semplice" with a quarter note equal to 63 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) in the bass staff.

p

mf

p

mf

cresc.

f

p

tr

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes complex fingerings, slurs, and various dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system shows a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 4, 3, 1. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic in the bass staff.

System 2: The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has a *p* dynamic. The bass staff has a *p cresc. un poco* (piano, crescendo a little) marking. The system ends with an *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the bass staff.

System 3: The third system features a *mf* dynamic in the treble staff. The bass staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The system concludes with a *p cresc.* (piano, crescendo) marking in the bass staff.

System 4: The fourth system begins with a *mf* dynamic in the treble staff. The bass staff has a *dim.* marking. The system ends with a *p cresc.* marking in the bass staff.

System 5: The fifth system starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic in the treble staff. The bass staff has a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic in the bass staff.

Ampiamente energico (♩ = 63)

(a 3 voci)

Тема. Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующий такт. Средний голос имеет характерную тематическую структуру:

Бас сопровождает его новой фигурой, повторенной в фуге ещё три раза в тактах 8, 15 и 24.

b) Второе противосложение:

c) Первая интермедия, частично сходная со связующей. Фигуры тридцатьвторых происходят из противосложения, как видно из следующего примера:

a) Transition bar. The inner part follows the characteristic thematic structure: the Bass accompanies with a new figure repeated three times during the fugue in bars 8, 15 and 24.

b) Second Counter-subject:

c) First episode partly equivalent to the transitory period. The groups of demisemiquavers originate from the Counter-subject, as can be seen from the following example:

a) Battuta di transizione. La voce media segue la caratteristica struttura tematica: il Basso accompagna con una figurazione nuova che viene ripetuta ancora per tre volte durante la Fuga alle battute 8, 15 e 24.

b) Secondo Controsoggetto:

c) 1^{mo} Episodio in parte uguale al periodo di transizione. I gruppi di 32^{mi} derivano dal Controsoggetto come si vede nel seguente esempio:

a) Mesure de transition. La partie du milieu conserve la structure caractéristique du sujet: tandis que la basse accompagne avec un motif nouveau qui reparaitra à trois reprises dans la fugue, aux mesures 8, 15 et 24.

b) Deuxième contre-sujet:

c) 1^{er} épisode, en partie semblable à la période de transition. Le motif de triples croches vient du contre-sujet, ainsi que le montre la notation suivante:

The musical score is divided into four main sections, each representing an episode or a thematic derivation:

- d) Second episode:** Features a trill in the right hand and a descending scale in the left hand. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, and *mf*.
- e) Third episode:** Characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.
- f) Fourth episode:** Includes trills and descending scales. Dynamics include *dim.*, *mf*, and *tr*.

Below the main score, there are three small musical examples illustrating thematic derivations:

- d) Second episode:** A short musical phrase.
- e) Third episode:** A short musical phrase.
- f) Fourth episode:** A short musical phrase.

d) Вторая интермедия.

e) Третья интермедия.

f) Четвертая интермедия. В следующем примере показано ее тематическое происхождение:

d) Second episode.

e) Third episode.

f) Fourth episode. Its thematic derivation is explained here:

d) 2^{do} Episodio.

e) 3^{ro} Episodio.

f) 4^{to} Episodio. Eccone spiegata la derivazione tematica:

d) 2^{ème} épisode.

e) 3^{ème} épisode.

f) 4^{ème} épisode. On verra clairement par ce qui suit l'origine

thématique de cette formule:

The musical score consists of three systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a grand staff below. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features a more complex texture with multiple voices. Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *tr.*, *dim.*, *p*, *ff*, and *pesante*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Specific markings 'g)' and 'h)' are present, corresponding to the legend below.

g) Противосложение.

Соответствует следующему:

h) Пятая интермедия.

g) Counter-subjet. Equivalent to:

h) Fifth episode.

g) Controsoggetto. Equivale a

h) 5^{to} Episodio.

g) Contre-sujet. Equivalent de:

h) 5^{ème} épisode.

Allegretto pastorale (♩ = 100)

The musical score for Preludio XXI, Allegretto pastorale, is presented in five systems. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto pastorale' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The time signature is 12/16. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor).

System 1: The piece begins with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1-5). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A 'poco cresc.' marking is present at the end of the system.

System 2: This system continues the melodic and harmonic development. It includes dynamic markings of *mf*, *dim.*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

System 3: The tempo and mood are indicated as *poco legato*. The dynamics are *mf* and *p*. The melodic line in the treble staff is more active, with many slurs and fingerings.

System 4: This system features a *cresc.* marking. The melodic line continues with slurs and fingerings. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment.

System 5: The final system includes a *dim.* marking and ends with a *p* dynamic. The melodic line concludes with a final flourish.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Fingering numbers are present throughout. A trill (tr.) is marked in the bass staff. A small inset shows a sequence of notes: 1, 2, 3, 1.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *legato poco* marking. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *f*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *dim.*, *mf*, and *p*. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *legato poco*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *ffdim.*, *rall.*, *a tempo*, *mf*, and *f*. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section ends with a *ffdim.* marking and a *rall.* instruction. The second section begins with *a tempo* and continues with more complex passages. The page number '11' is visible in the top right corner.

Fuga XXI

Allegretto; con semplicità ed un po' gaiamente (♩ = 120)

(a 3 voci)

Тема.

Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) В этой связующей интермедии (состоящей из четырех тактов) оба голоса имитируют начало темы.

b) Второе противосложение.

c) Эта первая интермедия и последующие (в тактах 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 и 67) имеют такое ясное тематическое происхождение, что нет необходимости их анализировать.

a) In this transitory period of four bars the two parts imitate the opening of the Theme.

b) Second Counter-subject.

c) The first and the following episodes (bars 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 and 67) have such a clear and constant thematic origin that their particular analysis is superfluous.

a) In questo periodo di transizione (composto di quattro battute) le due voci imitano l'inizio del Tema.

b) 2^{do} Controsoggetto.

c) Questo primo Episodio e gli altri che seguono (alle battute 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 e 67) hanno sì chiara e costante origine tematica che è superfluo analizzarli particolarmente.

a) Dans cette période de transition de quatre mesures, les deux parties imitent le début du sujet.

b) Second contre-sujet.

c) Ce premier épisode et les suivants (mesures 25, 36, 44, 51, 58 et 67) ont une origine thématique si claire et si permanente qu'il semble superflu de les analyser spécialement.

Measures 25-35. Treble staff: 5, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3. Bass staff: 4, 1, 2, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*

Measures 36-43. Treble staff: 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5. Bass staff: 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*

Measures 44-53. Treble staff: 5, 3, 2, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4. Bass staff: 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4, 1, 2, 2, 4, 2, 5. Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*

Measures 54-63. Treble staff: 5, 4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 5, 2, 5, 2, 4, 5, 3. Bass staff: 4, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 1, 3. Dynamics: *p*, *dim.*

Measures 64-73. Treble staff: 1, 5, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4. Bass staff: 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 1, 1, 35. Dynamics: *p*, *dim.*

d) Новое противосложение, которое сохранится в фуге в большем объеме, чем оба предыдущих, соединено со следующим сопровождением,

порученным басу.

d) Another Counter-subject kept throughout the rest of the fugue (in preference to the two preceding Counter-subjects) with the following accompaniment given to the Bass

d) Altro Controsoggetto che viene mantenuto lungo la Fuga, a preferenza dei due Controsoggetti precedenti, unito alla parte d'accompagnamento seguente qui affidata al Basso.

d) Nouveau contre-sujet que l'on trouvera dans le reste de la fugue, de préférence aux deux autres, et allié à la partie suivante d'accompagnement confiée à la basse.

First system of the musical score, measures 1-5. The right hand features a melodic line with various fingerings (e.g., 2 4 1 2, 2 3 4 4, 5, 4) and a trill in measure 4. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings such as 3 1 1 2, 3 1 2 1 1, 2 1 2 1, and 1. Fingering numbers are placed below the notes.

Second system of the musical score, measures 6-10. The right hand continues the melodic development with fingerings like 3 4 5, 3 4 5, 2 4 4, 4 3 3, and 4 3 3. A trill is present in measure 8. The left hand has fingerings such as 1 2 1, 2 1 2, 2, 15, 3, and 3. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measure 8 and *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 9.

Third system of the musical score, measures 11-15. The right hand has fingerings like 3 4 2, 4 3 4, 5 3, and 4. A trill is in measure 14. The left hand has fingerings such as 2 2 2, 3 2 3, 2 4, 1 2 2, 2, and 1 2 2. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in measure 11 and *dim.* (diminuendo) in measure 14.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 16-20. The right hand has fingerings like 5 4, 3 2 3, 4 3 1, 3 4, and 4 5. A trill is in measure 19. The left hand has fingerings such as 2, 1 2 2, 2 2 2, 4, 1 2, and 3. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measures 16, 18, and 19.

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 21-25. The right hand has fingerings like 1 4 5 4 4, 3 5 5 4 4 3, 4 5, 3 5, 3 5, and 5 2. A trill is in measure 22. The left hand has fingerings such as 2 1, 2 1, 1 2, 1 2 1 2, 1 2 2 1 2, 2 1, and 1. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 22 and *f* (forte) in measure 25.

Sixth system of the musical score, measures 26-30. The right hand has fingerings like 4 2 3 4 1 2, 4, 3 5, 2 4, and 5. A trill is in measure 27. The left hand has fingerings such as 1 2, 4, 1 2 3, 1, 1, 5, 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, and 2. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measure 30.

Preludio XXII

121

Allegro moderato e cantabile (♩ = 60)

The musical score for Preludio XXII is presented in six systems, each consisting of a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo and mood are indicated as "Allegro moderato e cantabile" with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute (♩ = 60).

System 1: The piano part begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The bass part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

System 2: The piano part includes a *marc.* (marcato) marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics range from *mf* to *p* (piano).

System 3: The piano part features a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass part includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Dynamics range from *f* to *p*.

System 4: The piano part includes a *marc.* (marcato) marking. The bass part features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Dynamics range from *mf* to *p*.

System 5: The piano part includes a *marc.* (marcato) marking. The bass part features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Dynamics range from *mf* to *p*.

System 6: The piano part includes a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics range from *f* to *p*.

The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs, indicating specific technical requirements for the performer.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. Bass staff has a more active line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A *marc.* marking is present in the bass staff.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*. A *marc.* marking is in the treble staff.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. A *marc.* marking is in the treble staff.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*. A *marc.* marking is in the treble staff.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *espress.*, *f*, *ppuguale*, *sempre p*, and *cresc.*. A *marc.* marking is in the treble staff.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *rall.* and *f*. A *marc.* marking is in the treble staff.

Severo; non troppo espressivo ($\text{♩} = 63$)

mf, marc.

(a 4 voci)

mf pesante e sonoro

p

Ossia

mf espr.

p

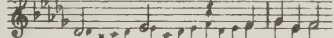
b)

c)

Тема.

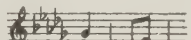
Противосложение.

Вторая часть темы является вариантом первой.

Пример: 

The second part of the Theme is a kind of Variant of the first part. Execution: 

a) Эти острые точки ∇ предписаны Бахом. (См. примечание к десятой фуге.)

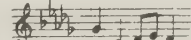
b) Связующая интермедия. Развивается конец темы. Эта тематическая фигура  и следующая, взятая

из противосложения  сохраняется в большей части фуги частично в прямом движении, частично в обращении.

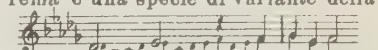
c) Второе противосложение, первый такт которого имеет чрезвычайно характерную фигуру.

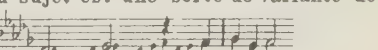
a) The dots ∇ are given by Bach. (See annotation to the fugue X.)

b) Transition period. It is repeated at the close of the Theme.

This thematic design  and that of the Counter-subject  are used through a great part of the fugue either by direct motion or inverted.

c) Second Counter-subject, the first bar of which has an extraordinary characteristic figure.

La seconda parte del Tema è una specie di Variante della prima parte. Esempio: 

La deuxième partie du sujet est une sorte de variante de la première. Ainsi: 

a) I punti acuti ∇ sono stati messi da Bach. (Vedi osserv. alla X Fuga.)

b) Periodo di transizione. Si ripete la chiusa del Tema. Questo disegno tematico  e quello del Controsoggetto  sono mantenuti in gran parte della

parte moto retto che per moto contrario.

Controsoggetto del quale la prima battuta ha una figura oltremodo caratteristica.

a) Les signes ∇ sont de J. S. Bach lui-même (Voir la remarque à la Fugue X.)

b) Période de transition. La fin du sujet se répète. Ce motif thématique  et le suivant, issu du contre-sujet  s'affirment pendant presque toute

la fugue, tantôt sous leur forme première, tantôt renversés.

c) Second contre-sujet, dont la première mesure offre une figure extrêmement caractéristique.

The musical score consists of four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two flats. The systems are labeled d, e, g, and h. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, fingering numbers (1-5), and dynamic markings (mf, f, dim). The systems are connected by a large brace on the left side.

d) Первая очень короткая интермедия, тематически сходная со связующей интермедией.

e) Вторая интермедия. Как уже раньше было сказано, конец темы дает здесь материал для имитации голосов.

f) Тенор и альт проводят тему в виде канона.

g) Третья интермедия.

h) Тема — в мажоре — проведена сопрано и басом в виде канона.

d) First episode, very short, thematically like the transitory period.

e) Second episode. Here too the close of the Theme is used as imitation between the parts.

f) The Tenor and Contralto repeat the Theme in Canon.

g) Third episode.

h) The Theme is repeated, in the major key, by the Soprano and Bass in Canon.

d) 1^{mo} Episodio, brevissimo; costruito tematicamente come il periodo di transizione.

e) 2^{do} Episodio. Come s'è detto precedentemente, anche qui la conclusione del Tema è motivo d'imitazioni fra le voci.

f) Il Tenore ed il Contralto ripetono il Tema a Canone.

g) 3^{zo} Episodio.

h) Il Tema, in modo maggiore, è ripetuto a Canone dal Soprano e dal Basso.

d) 1^{er} épisode, très court et de même teneur thématique que la période de transition.

e) 2^{ème} épisode. Ainsi que nous l'avons déjà remarqué précédemment, la fin du sujet fournit ici aussi le motif qu'imitent différentes parties.

f) Le Tenor et l'alto présentent le sujet sous forme de canon.

g) 3^{ème} épisode.

h) Le Thema, en majeur, est mené sous forme de canon, par le soprano et la basse.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. Each system contains a treble and a bass staff. The notation is highly detailed, with many slurs, ties, and fingerings indicated. Dynamic markings include *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *dim.*. There are also markings like *molto marc.* and *p ma marcato*. The score is written in a key with two flats (B-flat major).

i) Четвёртая интермедия. Содержащиеся в ней тематические элементы заимствованы: из второго противосложения в следующей ритмической фигуре и из первого противосложения в полутоновой секвенции. Из этих элементов

образуется начало следующего периода в то время как конец взят из противосложения. Ход баса

, позже повторенный другими голосами, происходит из конца темы.

j) Тенор проводит тему в обращении, которая подхватывается затем альтом, сопрано и басом. В этой второй экспозиции противосложение удержано и тоже в обращении.

k) Пятая интермедия.

i) Fourth episode. Its thematic motifs are taken: from the second Counter-subject of the following rhythmic design , and from the first Counter-subject in the succession of semitones with which is formed the beginning of the following period while the close is

taken from the Counter-subject. The andamento of the Bass , repeated afterwards by the other parts, originates from the close of the Theme.

j) The Tenor repeats the Theme inverted followed afterwards by the Contralto, Soprano and Bass. In the second exposition the Counter-subject is constantly kept, modified by inversion.

k) Fifth episode.

i) 4^{to} Episodio. I motivi tematici di questo Episodio son tratti: dal secondo Controsoggetto nel disegno ritmico e dal primo Controsoggetto nella successione di semitoni coi quali è formato il principio del periodo seguente mentre la chiusa è tolta dal Controsoggetto. L'andamento del

Basso , ripetuto poi dalle altre voci, è originato dalla chiusa del Tema.

j) Il Tenore ripete il Tema per moto contrario seguito indi dal Contralto, Soprano, e Basso. In questa seconda Esposizione il Controsoggetto è mantenuto costantemente, modificato anch' esso per moto contrario.

k) 5^{to} Episodio.

i) 4^{ème} épisode. Les motifs thématiques qui y sont contenus remontent à des sources différentes: au second contre-sujet pour la formule rythmique suivante: , au premier contre-sujet pour la progression semitonique qui sert à former le passage suivant: , au contre-

sujet encore; auquel la fin est empruntée. La marche de reprise ensuite par les autres

* de la fin du sujet.

† à sa suite, l'alto, le soprano et la basse re-
en le renversant. Le contre-sujet, égale-
maintenu pendant tout le cours de cette

1) Шестая интермедия.

m) Седьмая интермедия. Сходный с противосложением период является развитием конца темы в обращении.

n) Тема в обращении проведена в виде канона тенором и сопрано. То же самое происходит с 73-го такта между альтом и басом. Чтобы ясно показать канон, исполнитель должен найти различный колорит и выразительность для обеих тем.

1) Sixth episode.

m) Seventh episode. The period given by the Counter-subject is the end of the Theme augmented and inverted.

n) Theme inverted and repeated in Canon by the Tenor and Soprano. The same thing happens at the beginning of the 73rd bar between the Contralto and the Bass. To make it clear the performer must bring out well the various accents of expression and nuances of the two Themes.

1) 6^{to} Episodio.

m) 7^{mo} Episodio. Il periodo proposto dal Controsoggetto è un ampliamento della fine del Tema per moto contrario.

n) Tema per moto contrario ripetuto a Canone dal Tenore e Soprano. Lo stesso ha luogo, a cominciare dalla 73^{ma} battuta fra il Contralto ed il Basso. Per rendere con chiarezza il Canone l'esecutore deve far rilevare i vari accenti d'espressione e di colorito dei due Temi.

1) 6^{ème} épisode.

m) 7^{ème} épisode. Le passage qui sert de contre-sujet est une amplification de la fin du sujet en mouvement contraire.

n) Sujet renversé et développé en canon par le ténor et la basse. Le même procédé se retrouve, à partir de la mesure 73, entre l'alto et la basse. Pour bien faire ressortir le canon l'exécutant observera avec le plus grand soin les signes d'expression et de coloris des deux thèmes qui le forment.

Preludio XXIII

Allegro brioso (♩ = 116)

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. The notation is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff below. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is characterized by complex fingerings, often indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Articulation marks such as trills (tr) and wavy lines (wavy line) are present. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature consists of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a variety of dynamics and articulation:

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 2, 1). The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 1, 3, 3). A piano (*p*) dynamic begins in the second measure of the system.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. It includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking in the right hand.
- System 3:** Features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the right hand, which then transitions to piano (*p*). The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.
- System 4:** Includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the right hand, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking.
- System 5:** Concludes the page with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 4). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (4, 1, 3, 5).

The notation includes numerous slurs, accents, and specific fingerings for each note, indicating a technically demanding piece.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The notation includes various fingerings, dynamics, and articulations.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a 5-fingered eighth-note scale. Bass staff has a 5-fingered eighth-note scale. Dynamics: *p*.

System 2: Treble staff has a 3-2-1-5-3 fingering. Bass staff has a 2-4-3-2 fingering. Dynamics: *cresc.*

System 3: Treble staff has a 5-3-1-1-5-3-5 fingering. Bass staff has a 2-1-1-4-1 fingering. Dynamics: *f*. Articulations: *tr.*

System 4: Treble staff has a 5-3-4-1-3-4-1-5-2 fingering. Bass staff has a 3-3-4-3-2-1-4-4 fingering. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*

System 5: Treble staff has a 3-1-3-1-2-5-4-1-5-1-4-5-2-1-3-3-2-1-4-4 fingering. Bass staff has a 2-3-1-4-1-4-2-3-3-2-1-4-4 fingering. Dynamics: *f*.

Andante ($\text{♩} = 63$)

(a 4 voci)

p *zottevoce*

un poco cresc.

mf

f

dim.

p

Тема. Код. Противосложение.

a) Второе противосложение.

b) Первая интермедия. Бас и тенор повторяют коду темы, а сопрано после этого — отрывок противосложения.

a) Second Counter-subject.

b) First episode. The Bass and Tenor repeat the coda of the Theme; afterwards the Sopr. repeats a fragment of the Counter-subject.

a) 2^{do} Controsoggetto.b) 1^{mo} Episodio. Il Basso ed il Tenore ripetono la Coda del Tema; indi, il Soprano, un frammento del Controsoggetto.

a) Second contre-sujet.

b) 1^{er} épisode. La basse et le ténor reprennent la fin du sujet, puis le soprano un fragment du contre-sujet.

c) Третье противосложение:

Оно больше всего использовано в фуге. Из него композитор образует наибольшее количество интермедий.

d) Вторая интермедия. Бас и после него сопрано проводят третье противосложение.

e) Эта третья интермедия тематически образована из следующей фигуры которая заимствована из

третьего противосложения и проводится в прямом движении и в обращении. То же самое происходит в следующей интермедии, но только в двух верхних голосах.

c) Third Counter-subject This Counter-subject is the one mostly used in the fugue and from it the composer draws the greater member of episodes.

d) Second episode. The Bass and afterwards the Sopr. repeat the third Counter-subject.

e) This third episode is chiefly formed from the figure in the third Counter-subject and given by direct motion and inverted. The same thing happens in the following episode confined to the two upper parts.

c) Terzo Controsoggetto Questo terzo Controsoggetto è quello maggiormente adoperato nella Fuga, e, da esso l'autore trae la maggior copia di svolgimenti.

d) 2^{do} Episodio. Il Basso e poi il Sopr. ripetono il III Controsoggetto.

e) Questo terzo Episodio è formato, in special modo, dalla figura tratta dal III Controsoggetto e data per moto retto e contrario. Lo stesso procedimento ha luogo nell' Episodio successivo limitato alle due voci acute.

c) Troisième contre-sujet Ce contre-sujet est, des trois, le plus employé dans la suite de cette fugue, le compositeur le soumettant à une quantité de transformations diverses.

d) 2^{ème} épisode. La basse puis le soprano reprennent le troisième contre-sujet.

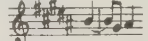
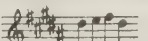
e) Ce 3^{ème} épisode est construit d'une manière spéciale sur un motif tiré du troisième contre-sujet et présenté à la fois sous sa forme directe et sous sa forme renversée. Le même procédé se retrouve dans l'épisode suivant, mais restreint aux deux parties supérieures.

f) Пятая интермедия. В этой нисходящей секвенции сопрано происходит из конца третьего противосложения  бас также из третьего противосложения, из которого он (в обращении) заимствует следующую фигуру: 

То же тематическое строение, что в сопрано, имеется в альте в тактах 59—60, 68—69 и 70—71.

g) Шестая интермедия. Бас образован из фигуры, типичной для второго и третьего противосложений.

h) Седьмая интермедия. Часть третьего противосложения проведена имитационно разными голосами.

f) Fifth episode. In this descending sequence the Sopr. originates from the end of the third Counter-subject  and the Bass too from the same Counter-subject of which it repeats this design inverted:  The same thematic derivation occurs for the Contr. in bars 59-60, 68-69 and 70-71.

g) Sixth episode. The Bass is formed from a figure common to the second and third Counter-subjects.

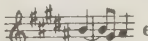
h) Seventh episode: Portion of the third Counter-subject is repeated in imitation by the different parts.

f) 5^{to} Episodio. In questa progressione discendente il Sopr. deriva dalla fine del III Controsoggetto  il Basso, parimenti, dal III Controsoggetto del quale ripete (per moto contrario) questo disegno:  La stessa derivazione tematica del

Soprano ha luogo per il Contralto alle battute 59-60, 68-69 e 70-71.

g) 6^{to} Episodio. Il Basso è formato da una figurazione comune al secondo e terzo Controsoggetto.

h) 7^{mo} Episodio. Parte del III Controsoggetto viene ripetuta, per imitazioni, dalle varie voci.

f) 5^{ème} épisode. Cette progression descendante a sa source dans le troisième contre-sujet dont le soprano imite la formule finale  et la basse un autre fragment  quelle renverse. Le procédé de dérivation employé pour former le soprano est utilisé plus loin pour la formation de l'alto, dans les mesures 59-60, 68-69 et 70-71.

g) 6^{ème} épisode. La basse se compose d'une figuration commune aux deuxième et troisième contre-sujets.

h) 7^{ème} épisode. Une partie du troisième contre-sujet est reprise, en imitations, par les différentes parties.

Preludio XXIV

Allegro; cantabile ($\text{♩} = 69$)

Allegro; cantabile (♩ = 69)

mf

p

espr.

mf

p

mf

p cresc.

f

mf

p

3 1 2 8 4 3 2 4 5 4 1 2

mf *p* *stacc. poco* *cresc.*

4 2 5 4 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 5 4 2 1 3 4 2 5 4 2

p *cresc.* *f* *puguale*

un poco cresc.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 1: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 5), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 5). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 2), half note B2 (fingering 4).

Measure 2: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 5), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 5). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 2), half note B2 (fingering 4).

Measure 3: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 5), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 5). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 2), half note B2 (fingering 4).

Measure 4: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 3), quarter note A4 (fingering 5), quarter note B4 (fingering 4), quarter note C5 (fingering 1), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 2), half note B2 (fingering 4).

Dynamics: *p* (piano) in measures 1 and 3.

Tempo/Expression: *p cresc. a poco a poco.* (piano crescendo a little by little) in measure 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 5: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 1), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 4), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Measure 6: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 1), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 4), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Measure 7: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 1), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 4), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Measure 8: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 1), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 4), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measure 7.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 9: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 2), quarter note B4 (fingering 1), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Measure 10: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 2), quarter note B4 (fingering 1), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Measure 11: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 2), quarter note B4 (fingering 1), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Measure 12: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 4), quarter note A4 (fingering 2), quarter note B4 (fingering 1), quarter note C5 (fingering 4), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 5), half note B2 (fingering 5).

Tempo/Expression: *passionato* (passionately) in measure 9, *rall.* (rallentando) in measure 11, *a tempo* in measure 12.

Dynamics: *f* (forte) in measures 10 and 12.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 13: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 3), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 3), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 4), half note B2 (fingering 2).

Measure 14: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 3), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 3), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 4), half note B2 (fingering 2).

Measure 15: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 3), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 3), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 4), half note B2 (fingering 2).

Measure 16: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 3), quarter note A4 (fingering 3), quarter note B4 (fingering 2), quarter note C5 (fingering 3), quarter note D5 (fingering 2). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 4), half note B2 (fingering 2).

Tempo/Expression: *(un poco rit. - - a tempo)* (a little ritardando - - a tempo) in measure 13.

Dynamics: *p* (piano) in measure 13, *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 15.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and dynamics.

Measure 17: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 2), quarter note A4 (fingering 1), quarter note B4 (fingering 3), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 3), half note B2 (fingering 3).

Measure 18: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 2), quarter note A4 (fingering 1), quarter note B4 (fingering 3), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 3), half note B2 (fingering 3).

Measure 19: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 2), quarter note A4 (fingering 1), quarter note B4 (fingering 3), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 3), half note B2 (fingering 3).

Measure 20: Treble staff has a half note G4 (fingering 2), quarter note A4 (fingering 1), quarter note B4 (fingering 3), quarter note C5 (fingering 2), quarter note D5 (fingering 3). Bass staff has a half note G3 (fingering 3), half note B2 (fingering 3).

Tempo/Expression: *largamente sino alla fine* (largely until the end) in measure 17.

Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 17, *f* (forte) in measure 18, *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 19, *f* (forte) in measure 20, *p* (piano) in measure 20.

Fuga XXIV

Allegretto scherzoso (♩ = 60)

(a 3 voci) *f*

Тема.

Противосложение.

Тональный ответ.

a) Связующая интермедия.

b) Первая интермедия. Секвенция в виде канона между басом и верхним голосом происходит тематически из противосложения.

a) Transition period.

b) First episode. The sequence, a Canon between the Bass and the upper part, is drawn directly from the Counter-subject.

a) Periodo di transizione.

b) 1^{mo} Episodio. La progressione a Canone fra il Basso e la parte acuta ha diretta origine dal Controsoggetto.

a) Période de transition.

b) 1^{er} épisode. La progression canonique entre la basse et le soprano relève directement du contre-sujet.

c) Второе противосложение:



которое отсюда постоянно сопутствует теме.

d) Вторая интермедия. Бас происходит непосредственно из второго противосложения. Средний голос в дециму сопровождает его скрытый восходящий мотив



позже имитированный верхним голосом.

e) Третья интермедия. Фигура среднего голоса происходит из первого противосложения. Верхний голос повторяет ход, который проводится в альте и сопрано во второй интермедии.

e) Second Counter-subject

which from here is constantly coupled with the Theme.

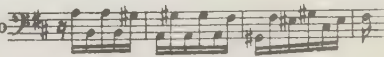
d) Second episode. While the Bass is an immediate consequence of the second Counter-subject, the inner part accompanies in thirds its ascending design



followed after, by the upper part in imitation.

e) Third episode. The design of the inner part originates from the first Counter-subject. The upper part repeats the *andamento* of the Contr. and Sopr. in the second episode.

c) Secondo Controsoggetto



che è, da qui in avanti, costantemente accoppiato al Tema.

d) 2^{do} Episodio. Mentre il Basso è immediata conseguenza del II Controsoggetto, la parte media ne accompagna per terza il disegno

ascendente



seguita poi ad imitazione, dalla parte acuta.

e) 3^o Episodio. Il disegno della parte media ha origine nel primo Controsoggetto. La parte acuta ripete l'*andamento* che hanno il Contralto ed il Soprano durante il secondo Episodio.

c) Second contre-sujet



qui, à partir d'ici, restera constamment accolé au sujet.

d) 2^{ème} épisode. Tandis que la basse provient directement du second contre-sujet, la partie du milieu accompagne à la dixième le

motif ascendant



imité ensuite par le soprano.

e) 3^{ème} épisode. Le dessin de la partie intermédiaire est tiré du premier contre-sujet. La partie supérieure reprend ici le passage qu'exécutaient le soprano et l'alto pendant le 2^{ème} épisode.

This page contains four systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f)', 'p', 'cresc.', and 'dim.'. The page is numbered 13 at the bottom center.

г) Четвёртая интермедия. Секвенция баса выведена из коды темы.

г) Пятая интермедия. Возможно, что следующее распределение голосов

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The music is in common time (C) and consists of 16 measures. The melody is a simple, catchy tune, and the accompaniment provides a steady, rhythmic foundation.

более ясно выявило бы имитацию между нижним и верхним голосом. Это распределение вытекает тематически из коды темы.

f) Fourth episode. The sequence in the Bass originates from the Coda of the Theme.

g) Fifth episode. Perhaps the following disposition of the parts

would make the imitation clearer, between the lower and upper parts, originating from the Coda of the Theme.

f) 4^{to} Episodio. La progressione del Basso ha origine dalla Coda del Tema.

g) 5^{to} Episodio. Forse la seguente disposizione delle voci

renderebbe più manifesta limitazione fra la parte bassa e quella acuta, imitazione originata dalla Coda del Tema.

f) 4^{eme} épisode. La marche de la basse est empruntée à la fin du sujet.

g) 5^{ème} épisode. Peut-être la disposition suivante des parties

A musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' by Victor Herbert. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the voice part that is supported by the piano accompaniment. The score is presented in a single system.

ferait-elle mieux ressortir l'imitation entre la basse et le soprano. Le motif de cette imitation provient également de la fin du sujet.

h) 

i) 

j) 

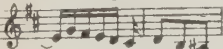




h) Или: 

i) Шестая интермедия. Движение сопрано выведено из второго противосложения. Пример: 

j) Последняя интермедия, тематически сходная со второй.

h) Or: 

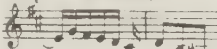
i) Sixth episode. The passage in the Sopr. originates from the second Counter-subject. Ex: 

j) Last episode, thematically equal to the second.

h) Ossia: 

i) 6^{to} Episodio. Il passo del Soprano deriva dal secondo Controsoggetto. Es. 

j) Ultimo Episodio tematicamente uguale al secondo.

h) Ou: 

i) 6^{eme} épisode. La partie de soprano dérive du second contre-sujet, soit: 

j) Dernier épisode, de même teneur thématique que le deuxième.

ИОГАНН СЕБАСТЬЯН БАХ
ХОРОШО ТЕМПЕРИРОВАННЫЙ КЛАВИР
Том II

Редактор *Н. Копчевский*
Техн. редактор *А. Арсланова*

Подписано к печати 15/V-1968 г. Формат бумаги
60×90¹/₈. Печ. л. 18,0. Уч.-изд. л. 18,0.
Тираж 33 000 экз. Изд. № 3176. Т. п. 67 г. № 1142.
Зак. 372. Цена 1 р. 80 к. Бумага № 1

Издательство «Музыка», Москва,
Неглинная ул., 14

Московская типография № 17
Главполиграфпрома Государственного
комитета Совета Министров СССР по печати,
ул. Щипок, 18

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Бузони Ф. Избранные сочинения (Гавот, Грусть, Фантазия в старинном духе, Веселость, Финская баллада, Жига, Болеро и вариации, Паганинэско, три этюда, две элегии и др.)

Гаврили В. Пьесы для фортепиано (Три маленьких танца, Прелюдия, Полька, Вальс, Марш, А ну-ка, мальчики, Русская, Маленькая поэма, Токката и др.)

Ган Н. Избранные пьесы. Праздничный марш, Рондо, Концертный этюд, Каприччио, Под гармонью, Юмореска и др.)

Годовский Л. Транскрипции для фортепиано. Вып. 1 (Содержание: Ф. Шуберт. Песни и др.)

Григ Э. Сочинения для фортепиано. Том III (Циклы лирических пьес соч. 54, 57, 62, 65, обработки народных норвежских напевов и др.)

Донауи Э. Каприччио

Избранные пьесы польских композиторов XIX века. Вып. 1 (В первый выпуск вошли произведения С. Монюшко, Ю. Зарембского, М. Карловича и др.)

Избранные пьесы современных немецких композиторов (В сборник вошли произведения П. Хиндемита, Г. Кохана, О. Герстера и др.)

Избранные пьесы современных польских композиторов (Последние мазурки К. Шимановского и др.)

Избранные пьесы современных словацких композиторов (М. Шнейдер-Трновский. Словацкая сонатина; Я. Циккер. Сонатина, А. Мойзес. Соната и др.)

Избранные пьесы современных французских композиторов (В сборник вошли произведения Ф. Пуленка, О. Мессяна, С. Нигга и др.)

Избранные пьесы современных композиторов США (В сборник вошли произведения С. Барбера, Л. Бернштейна, Л. Фосса и др.)

Лист Ф. Соната си минор

Лист Ф. Сочинения для фортепиано. Том V (Вошли четыре Мефисто-вальса и другие произведения)

Лист Ф. Транскрипции сочинений разных композиторов. Том I (Содержание: В. Моцарт. Два отрывка из Реквиема, Ave verum; Я. Аркадельт. Ave Maria; Г. Аллегри. В Сикстинской капелле; И. С. Бах. Фантазия и fuga, Шесть органных прелюдий и фуг; М. Гарсиа. Контрабандист; Р. де Лилль. Марсельеза; Л. Бетховен. Большой септет, Аделаида, Шесть духовных песен, К далекой возлюбленной, Шесть песен на слова В. Гете)

Моцарт В. Сонаты

Мясковский Н. Сонаты

Окунев Г. Отзвуки Севера (10 концертных пьес)

Россини Дж. Избранные пьесы (Сицилиана, Менуэт, Вальс, Мазурка, Клавесинист, Каприччио и др.)

Скрябин А. Вальс

Советская фортепианная музыка (Антология). Том IV, часть I (Вошли произведения Ан. Александрова, С. Прокофьева, Н. Мясковского, Д. Кабалевского и др.)

Старые мастера. Фортепианные транскрипции русских и советских композиторов. Вып. 6 (Вошли органные произведения И. С. Баха, Г. Генделя и др. в фортепианных обработках).

Стравинский И. Сочинения. Том I (Три фрагмента из балета «Петрушка», Соната, Четыре этюда, Регтайм, Пять пьес, Серенада, Три легкие пьесы, Пять легких пьес (в четыре руки))

Турина И. Пьесы. Вып. 1. (Севиля, Три андалузских танца, Испанские сказки — 2-я серия, Силуэты)

Устовольская И. Двенадцать прелюдий

Цытович В. Двенадцать пьес для детей по сказке Джанни Родари «Приключения Чиполлино»

Шопен Ф. Баллада № 3

Шопен Ф. Вальсы

Шостакович Д. Сочинения для фортепиано. Том II (24 прелюдии и фуги)

КЛАВИРЫ КОНЦЕРТОВ

Балакирев М. Концерт фа-диез минор

Бетховен Л. Концерт № 4

Гайди И. Концерт соль мажор

Лист Ф. Концерт № 2

Лютославский В. Вариации на тему Паганини

Прокофьев С. Концерт № 2

Рахманинов С. Вторая сюита

Рахманинов С. Рапсодия на тему Паганини

Чайковский П. Концерт № 1

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